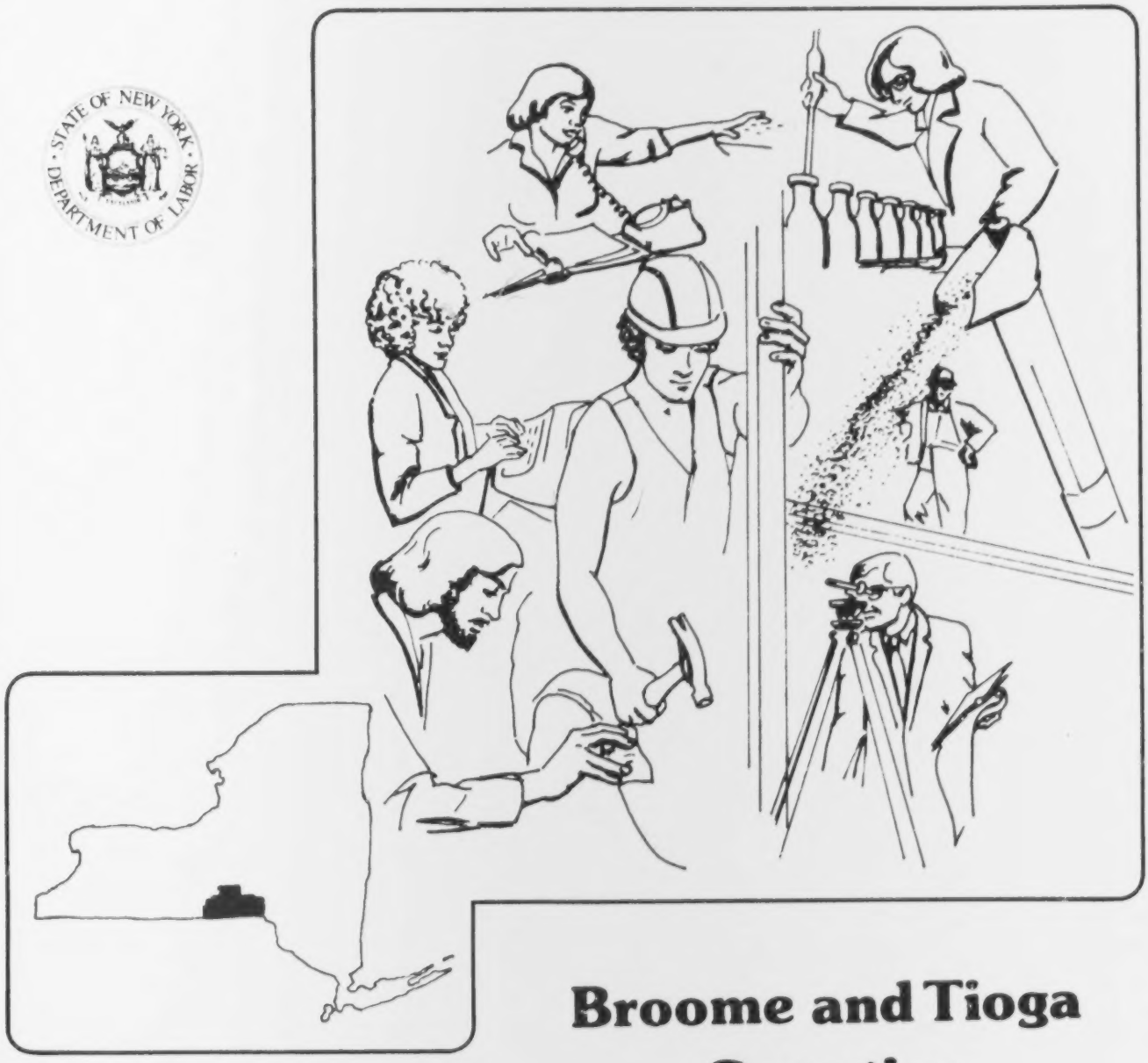
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio~Economic Characteristics



Broome and Tioga Counties

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Broome and Tioga Counties

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics

Jeremy P. Schrauf, Director

September 1985

This report was prepared in the Bureau of Labor Market Information by Joseph Kozlowski, Binghamton Regional Analyst, and Frank Surdey, and by David J. Nyhan and William Meehan of the JTPA Services Office.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	xi
GEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS	1
Transportation Facilities	2
Land Characteristics	4
POPULATION TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS	5
Population Densities: 1980	5
Population Changes: 1900 to 1980	7
Population Changes: 1950 to 1980	9
Population Characteristics	11
THE LABOR MARKET	17
Introduction	17
The Labor Force	17
Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the Binghamton SMSA	21
Major Employers	22
Employment Growth Rates by Industry: Binghamton SMSA - New York State - United States	23
Industrial Conflicts	25
INCOME	27
Personal Income	27
Labor and Proprietors' Income	28
Per Capita Income	30
Weekly Wages	30
Census Income Data - Median Income	31
Income Below Poverty	33
Age of Persons Below Poverty	35
Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty	36
Public Assistance Income	39
Poverty Income Guidelines	41
SOCIAL PROGRAM STATISTICS	43
EDUCATION	47
Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment	47
Projected School Enrollments Through 1992-93	49
Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates	50
Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-93	51
Race/Ethnic Origin of Students	52
Vocational Education Programs	53

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Page

APPENDIX

I. Occupational Supply and Demand. 59

II. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken From 1980 Census of Population and Housing 69

III. Population By Age and Sex 73

IV. Selected Income Statistics From a Sample Survey Conducted During the 1980 Census 75

GLOSSARY OF TERMS. 79

TABLES

1. Percent Distribution of Land Area By Category of Use, Broome and Tioga Counties and New York State, 1968. 4
2. Decennial Population Counts, New York State, Broome and Tioga Counties 1910-1980. 7
3. Percent Change in Population By Decade, New York State, Broome and Tioga Counties 1900-1980 8
4. Population By County Subdivision, Broome and Tioga Counties, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980 10
5. Population Distribution By Age and Sex, Broome County, 1980 12
6. Population Distribution By Age and Sex, Tioga County, 1980. . 13
7. Population By Race and Hispanic Origin, Broome County and Subdivisions, 1980 14
8. Age Distribution of The Population By Race and Hispanic Origin, Broome County, 1980. 15
9. Population By Race and Hispanic Origin, Tioga County and Subdivisions, 1980 15
10. Age Distribution of The Population By Race and Hispanic Origin, Tioga County, 1980 16
11. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates By Sex, Broome and Tioga Counties, New York State and The United States, 1970 and 1980. 18
12. Civilian Labor Force Status, Broome and Tioga Counties, 1974-1982. 16
13. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment By Industry, Binghamton SMSA, New York State, and The United States Averaged For 1981-1983 22
14. Growth Rates of Employment By Industry For Binghamton SMSA, New York State, and The United States, Three-Year Average, 1970-1972 To Three-Year Average, 1981-1983. 23

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Page

TABLES (continued)

15. Changes in The Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment By Industry For The Binghamton SMSA, 1970-1972 to 1981-1983. 24
16. Personal Income of Broome and Tioga County Residents, By Source, 1976 and 1981 27
17. Levels and Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income Earned in Broome and Tioga Counties and New York State, By Industry, 1981 29
18. Average Weekly Wages of Employees on Private Payrolls Covered By Unemployment Insurance, By Major Industry Group, Broome County, 1978-1982 31
19. Average Weekly Wages of Employees on Private Payrolls Covered By Unemployment Insurance, By Major Industry Group, Tioga County, 1978-1982. 31
20. Median Income, Broome County and New York State, 1979. 32
21. Median Income, Tioga County and New York State, 1979 33
22. Families and Individual Persons With Income Below The Poverty Level by Race, Broome County and New York State, 1980 34
23. Families and Individual Persons With Income Below the Poverty Level By Race, Tioga County and New York State, State, 1980 35
24. Age Distribution of Population and Persons Below Poverty By Race, Broome and Tioga Counties, 1980. 36
25. Families With Income Below Poverty Level, Broome County and New York State, 1980. 37
26. Families With Income Below Poverty Level, Tioga County and New York State, 1980 38
27. Public Assistance Income of Households and Families, Broome County and New York State, 1980. 40
28. Public Assistance Income of Households and Families, Tioga County and New York State, 1980 40
29. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels By Family Size For Broome and Tioga Counties, 1984. 41
30. Public Assistance Recipients By Program, Broome County, 1983. 43
31. Public Assistance Recipients By Program, Tioga County, 1983. 45
32. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, Broome County, 1982-1983 47
33. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, New York State and Broome County, 1980-81 to 1982-83 48
34. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, Tioga County, 1982-1983 48

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Page

TABLES (continued)

35. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, New York State and Tioga County, 1980-81 to 1982-83. 49
36. Education or Employment Intentions of 1982-83 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Broome County 50
37. Education or Employment Intentions of 1982-83 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Tioga County. 51
38. Percent Distribution of Public School Students By Race/Ethnic Origin, Broome County, 1982-1983 52
39. Percent Distribution of Public School Students By Race/Ethnic Origin, Tioga County, 1982-1983. 53

I-A. Applicants and Openings By Occupational Category, Broome and Tioga Counties, Fiscal Year 1983. 61

I-B. Applicants and Job Openings in Selected Occupations, Broome and Tioga Counties, Fiscal Year 1983 62

II-A. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken From 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Broome County. . . . 69

II-B. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken From 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Tioga County 71

III-A. Population By Age and Sex, Broome County, 1970-1980. 73

III-B. Population By Age and Sex, Tioga County, 1970-1980 74

IV-A. Selected Income Statistics From a Sample Survey Conducted During The 1980 Census, Broome County 75

IV-B. Selected Income Statistics From a Sample Survey Conducted During The 1980 Census, Tioga County. 77

GRAPHS

1. Population Growth Trends, Broome and Tioga Counties, 1900-1980 7
2. Comparative Age Distributions, Broome County, 1970, 1980 and 1985 11
3. Comparative Age Distributions, Tioga County, 1970, 1980 and 1985 12
4. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, Broome County, 1974-1983. 19
5. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment, Tioga County, 1974-1983 19

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Page

GRAPHS (continued)

6. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Broome County, New York State and USA, 1974-1983. 20
7. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Tioga County, New York State and USA, 1974-1983. 20
8. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Broome and Tioga Counties and New York State, Average By Month, 1979-1983 21
9. Labor and Proprietors' Income By Industry, Broome County, 1981. 28
10. Labor and Proprietors' Income By Industry, Tioga County, 1981. 28
11. Per Capita Personal Income, Broome County and New York State, 1970-1982. 30
12. Per Capita Personal Income, Tioga County and New York State, 1970-1982. 30
13. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Broome County, Average By Quarter, 1981-1983. 44
14. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Tioga County, Average By Quarter, 1981-1983 45
15. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Broome County, 1981-1982 to 1992-1993. 49
16. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Tioga County, 1981-1982 to 1992-1993. 50
17. Projected Trends in The Number of High School Graduates in Public and Non-Public Schools, Broome County, 1980-1981 to 1992-1993 51
18. Projected Trends in The Number of High School Graduates in Public and Non-Public Schools, Tioga County, 1980-1981 to 1992-1993 52

MAPS

1. County Location, Broome and Tioga Counties 1
2. Transportation Network, Broome County, 1984. 2
3. Transportation Network, Tioga County, 1984 3
4. Population Density By County Subdivision, Broome County, 1980. 5
5. Population Density By County Subdivision, Tioga County, 1980. 6
6. Population Growth Trends By County Subdivision, Broome County, 1950-1980. 9
7. Population Growth Trends By County Subdivision, Tioga County, 1950-1980 9

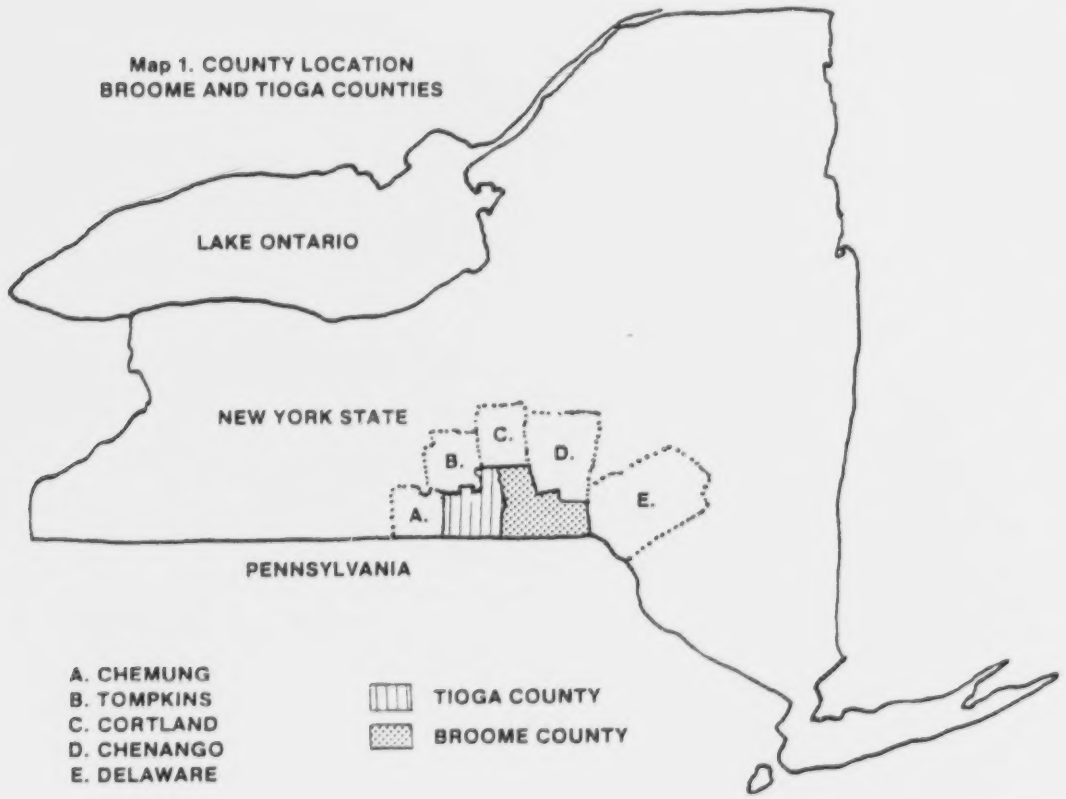
Preface

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

GEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Broome and Tioga counties are centered in New York State's Southern Tier. They lie at the juncture of three major north-south and east-west expressways that join New England and Canada with the midwest and south. Binghamton is the metropolitan center of the area and is located approximately 70 miles south of the city of Syracuse, 52 miles north of the city of Scranton, 143 miles west of the city of Albany and 205 miles east of the city of Buffalo. The two-county area borders the state of Pennsylvania and Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland, Chenango, and Delaware counties.



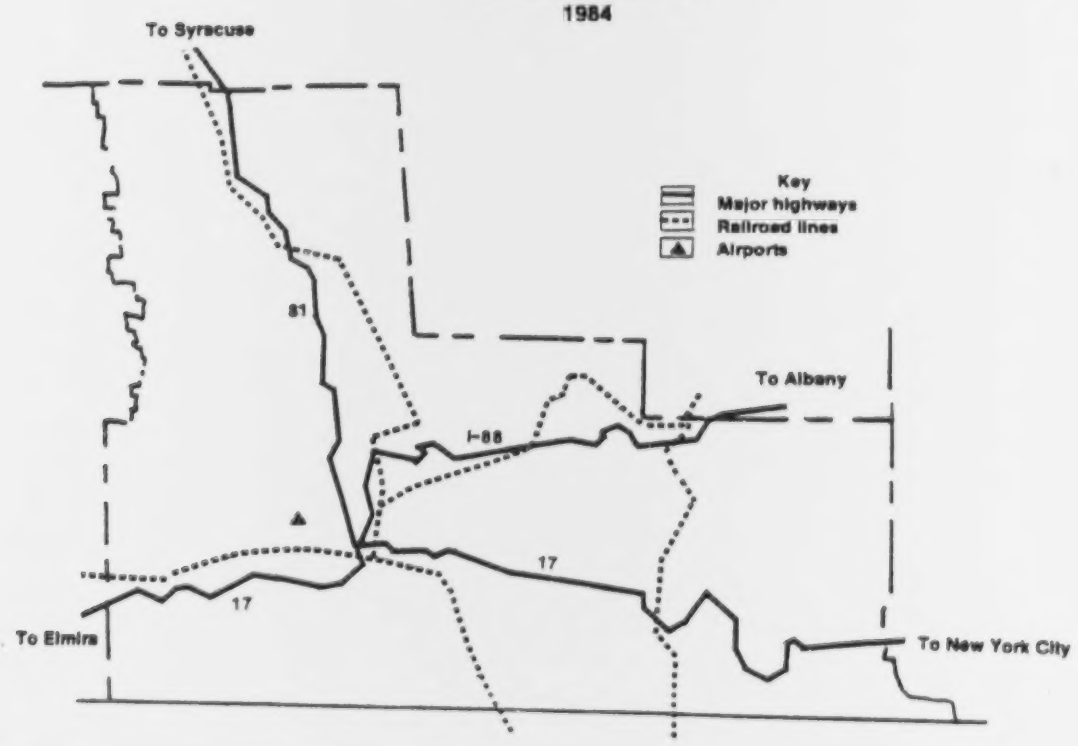
Map 1. COUNTY LOCATION
BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES

Transportation Facilities

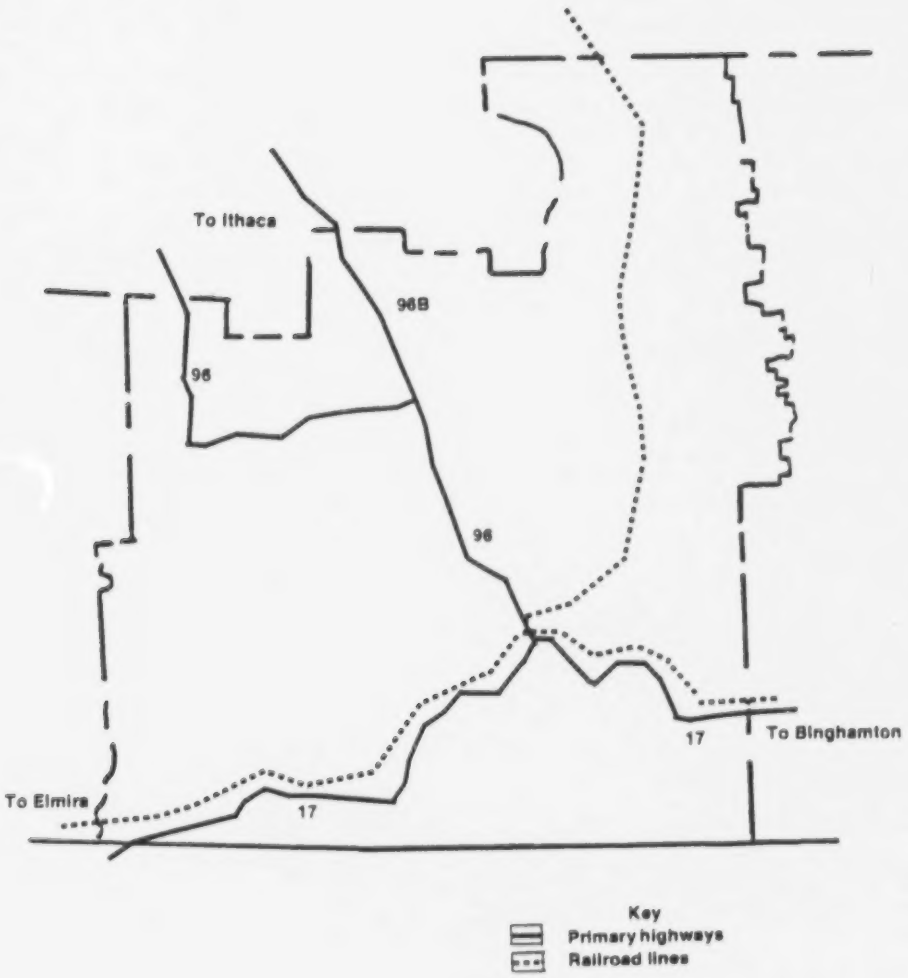
Highways. Broome County is bisected by Interstate 81, the major north-south arterial in New York State. The Interstate connects Canada with the deep south. Interstate 88 connects Broome County with Albany and puts Boston within five hours driving time. All major metropolitan centers from Cleveland east to Boston and Montreal or Toronto to Washington, D.C. can be served within seven hours from the Binghamton interchanges. Many of the 78 trucking lines servicing Broome County are headquartered here. Tioga County is linked to Broome County by the Southern Tier Expressway (New York Route 17), which serves all east-west routes. An extensive network of highways exists within Broome and Tioga counties that interconnects populated areas and provides commuter service to firms located in neighboring counties.

Rail. Conrail, Delaware and Hudson, and the New York Susquehanna and Western Railroad Corporation serve the area.

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
BROOME COUNTY
1984



Map 3. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
TIOGA COUNTY
1984



Air transportation. There are two airports in the area. The Tri-Cities Airport is regarded as a general aviation airport, serving small private or commercial aircraft. The Edwin A. Link Field is the major airport in the area. U.S. Air, Air North, Colgan, Air Vector, Allegany Commuter, Empire, and Susquehanna Airlines provide daily flights linking the Binghamton area with all major cities in the Northeast and South. Air freight service is supplied by Emery Air Freight.

Land Characteristics

Broome and Tioga counties are situated along the shores of the Susquehanna River, creating a beautiful atmosphere of wide valleys and hills. According to the 1968 New York State Land Use and Natural Resources (LUNR) Inventory, approximately 4.4 percent of Broome County's total surface area (712.8 square miles) and 1.4 percent of Tioga County's total surface area (525.1 square miles) were devoted to residential, commercial or industrial uses. The comparable figure for New York State was 4.1 percent. Woodlands comprised the largest portion of surface area in Broome County (60.5 percent) and Tioga County (53.8 percent). Active agriculture comprised 17.6 percent of the surface area in Broome County and 27.3 percent in Tioga County. Statewide, woodlands covered nearly 55 percent of total surface area with active agriculture nearly 22 percent. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land use by category for Broome and Tioga counties and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES AND NEW YORK STATE, 1968

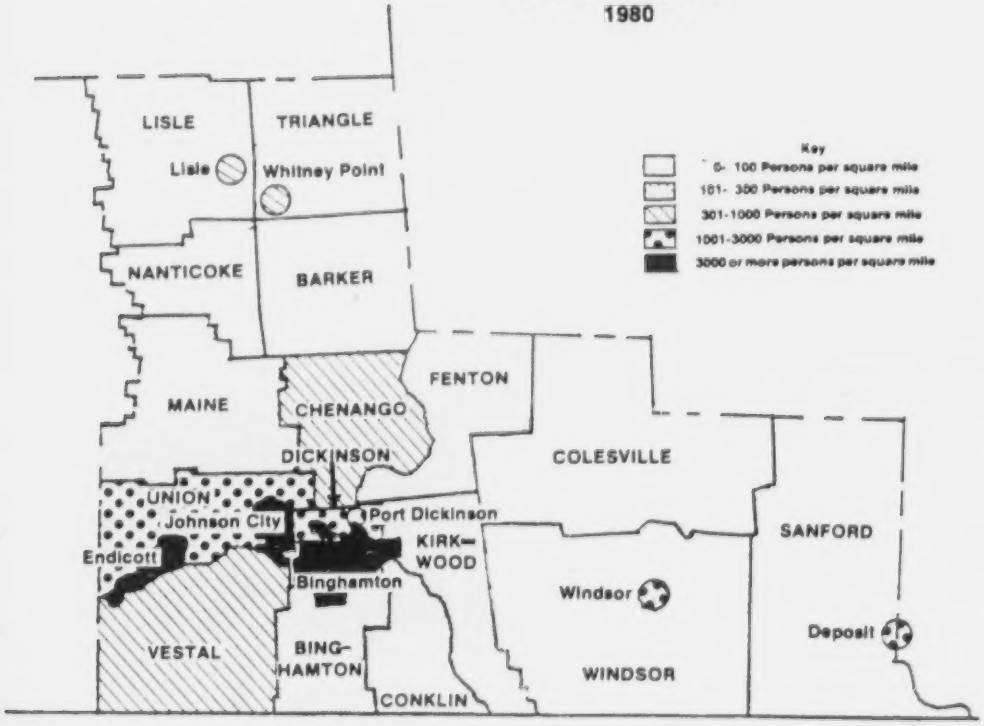
Category of use	Broome County	Tioga County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	712.8	525.1	49,374.4
		Percent distribution	
Active agriculture	17.6	27.3	21.9
Woodlands, forest	32.2	27.0	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	28.3	26.8	17.6
Wet lands	1.1	1.3	4.2
Water	1.3	0.9	4.6
Residential high density	2.0	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.6	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	1.1	0.6	1.4
Commercial	0.4	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.3	-	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.8	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.9	0.2	1.2
Transportation	0.9	0.3	0.5
Inactive or under construction	11.4	13.6	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Population Densities: 1980

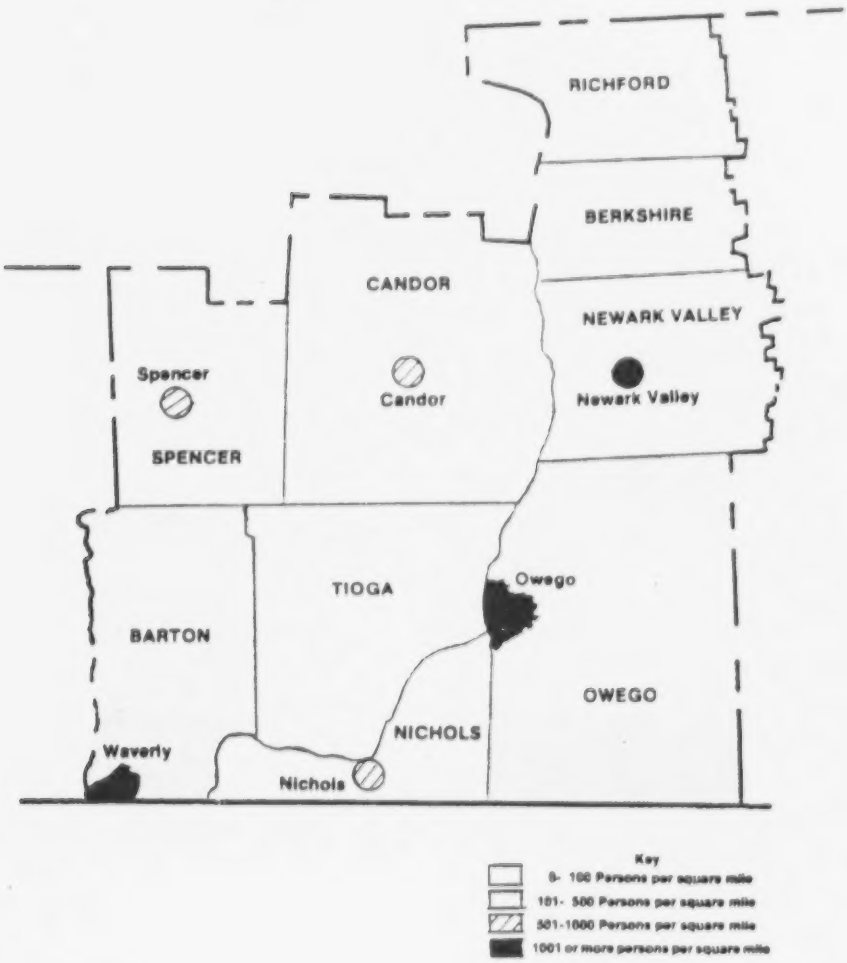
Broome County. According to the 1980 Census, the population of Broome County totaled 213,648. There were 299.7 persons per square mile in the county. This compared with an average of 370.6 residents per square mile in New York State. The most densely populated subdivision of Broome County was the city of Binghamton (5,371.2/sq. mi.). Among townships within the county, Union (1,799.4/sq. mi.) and Dickinson (1,141.6/sq. mi.) were the most densely populated, while Sanford (27.9/sq. mi.) and Lisle (43.1/sq. mi.) the least. Of the seven villages within the county, population densities ranged from 4,663.5 per square mile in Endicott to 396.7 per square mile in Lisle.

Map 4. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION BROOME COUNTY 1980



Tioga County. The population of Tioga County totaled 49,812. There were 94.9 persons per square mile in the county. This compared with an average of 370.6 residents per square mile in New York State. The most densely populated sub-division of Tioga County was the village of Waverly (6,768.6/sq. mi.). Among townships within the county, Owego (191.3/ sq. mi.) and Barton (144.7/ sq. mi.) were the most densely populated, while Richford (23.4/ sq/ mi.) and Berkshire (44.1/ sq. mi.) the least. Of the six villages within the county, population densities ranged from 6,768.6 per square mile in Waverly to 575.3 per square mile in Spencer.

Map 5. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION TIOGA COUNTY 1980



Population Changes: 1900 to 1980

Broome County. From 1900 to 1980, the population of Broome County advanced by 209.0 percent while growth statewide totaled 141.6 percent over the period. Within the county, the only decline was posted for the period 1970-1980. The only reduction for New York State was also for the period 1970-1980. The most sizable population growth periods in Broome County occurred between 1910-1930 and 1950-1960. Graph 1, Table 2 and Table 3 present population growth trends for New York State, Broome and Tioga counties from 1900 to 1980.

Tioga County. From 1900 to 1980, the population in Tioga County advanced by 78.2 percent. Within the county, the only decline was posted from 1900-1920. The most sizable population growth periods occurred between 1950 and 1970. Graph 1, Table 2 and Table 3 present population growth trends for New York State, Broome and Tioga counties from 1900 to 1980.

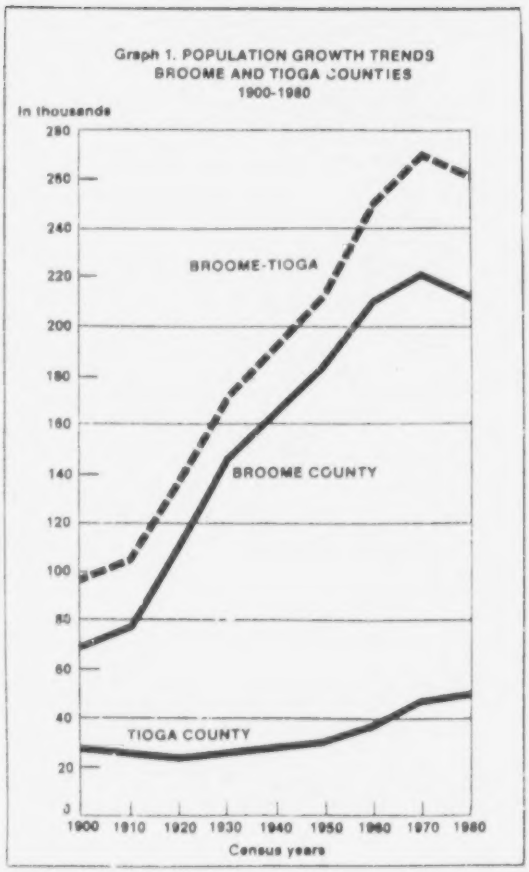


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE, BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES
1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Broome-Tioga counties	Broome County	Tioga County
1900	7,268,894	97,100	69,149	27,951
1910	9,113,614	104,433	78,809	25,624
1920	10,385,227	137,822	113,610	24,212
1930	12,588,066	172,502	147,022	25,480
1940	13,479,142	192,821	165,749	27,072
1950	14,830,192	214,864	184,698	30,166
1960	16,782,304	250,463	212,661	37,802
1970	18,241,391	268,328	221,815	46,513
1980	17,558,072	263,460	213,648	49,812

SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census compiled by Cornell University, The People of New York State Counties, Bulletin 6-3 and 6-49 and the New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE, BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES
1900-1980

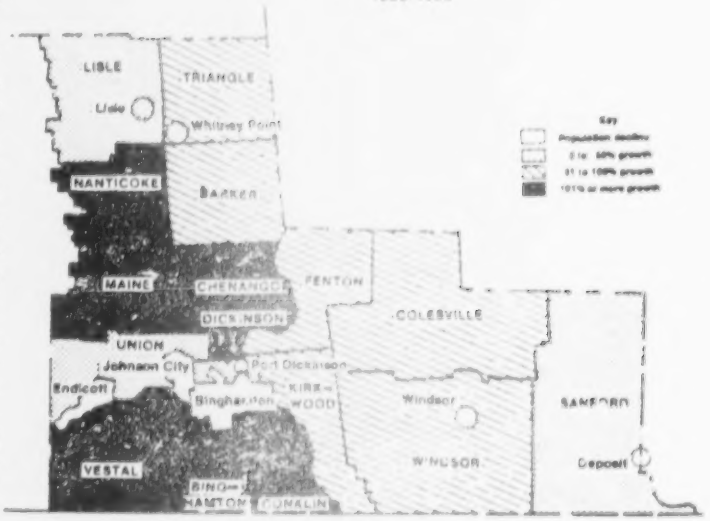
Decade	New York State	Broome-Tioga counties	Broome County	Tioga County
1900-1980	141.6	171.3	209.0	78.2
1900-1910	25.4	7.6	14.0	-8.3
1910-1920	14.0	32.0	44.2	-5.5
1920-1930	21.2	25.2	29.4	5.2
1930-1940	7.1	11.8	12.7	6.2
1940-1950	10.0	11.4	11.4	11.4
1950-1960	13.2	16.6	15.1	25.3
1960-1970	8.7	7.1	4.3	23.0
1970-1980	-3.7	-1.8	-3.7	7.1

SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census compiled by Cornell University, The People of New York State Counties, Bulletin 6-3 and 6-49 and the New York State Department of Commerce.

Population Changes: 1950 to 1980

Broome County. From 1950 to 1970, Broome County's population increased 37,117 or 20.1 percent, then declined 8,167 or 3.7 percent from 1970 to 1980. Over the 30-year period, gains in rural and suburban areas overcame sizable declines in the city of Binghamton, and the villages of Endicott and Johnson City. The towns of Vestal (+18,336), Chenango (+6,486), and Union (+5,503) posted the largest population increases from 1950 to 1980. Over the same period, the fastest growing areas included the towns of Vestal (206.0 percent), Binghamton (+141.5 percent), Maine and Nanticoke (+127.3 percent each). Since 1950, the population of the city of Binghamton has declined by 24,814 or 30.8 percent--with reductions posted in each decennial census. Map 6 illustrates the pattern of growth in Broome County from 1950 to 1980 while Table 4 presents the population counts for county subdivisions for each census taken since 1950.

Map 6. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
BROOME COUNTY
1950-1980



Tioga County. From 1950 to 1980, Tioga County's population increased by 19,646 or 65.1 percent. Over the 30-year period, gains in rural and suburban areas overcame sizable declines in the villages of Owego and Waverly. The largest population increases from 1950 to 1980 were posted in the towns of Owego (+10,530), Tioga (+2,432) and Candor (+2,040). Over the same period, the fastest growing areas included the towns of Tioga (+121.6 percent), Owego (+105.9 percent), and Candor (+70.9 percent). Since 1950, the population of the village of Waverly has declined 1,299 or 21.5 percent while the village of Owego declined 986 or 18.4 percent. Map 7 illustrates the pattern of growth in Tioga County over the 1950 to 1980 period while Table 4 presents the population counts for county subdivisions for each census taken since 1950.

Map 7. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
TIOGA COUNTY
1950-1980

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES
1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980

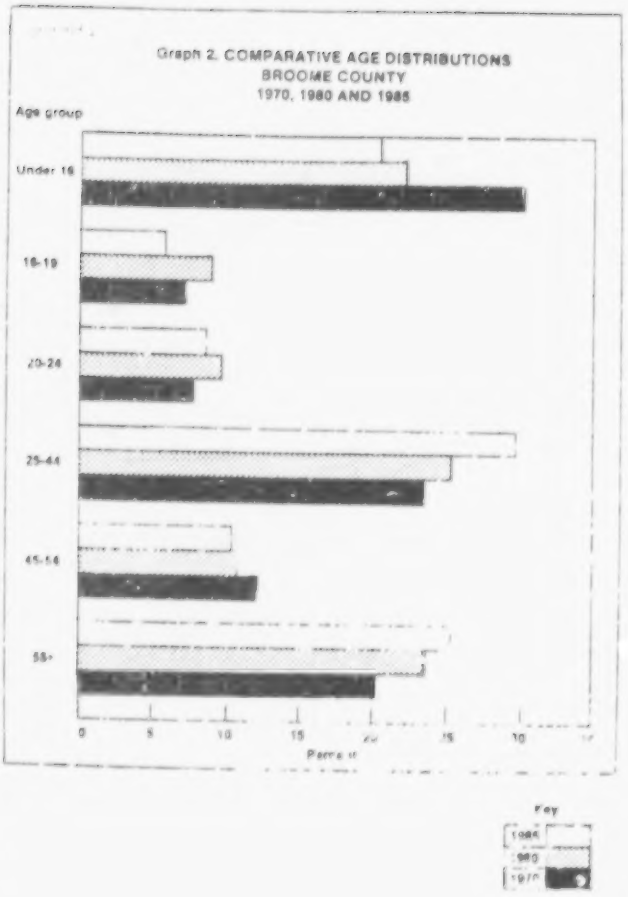
Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Broome County	184,698	212,661	221,815	213,648
Towns				
Barker	1,456	1,683	2,032	2,244
Binghamton	2,073	3,475	4,844	5,007
Chenango	5,747	9,858	12,267	12,233
Colesville	3,084	3,773	4,420	4,965
Conklin	2,872	4,347	5,399	6,204
Dickinson	5,450	6,591	5,687	5,594
Port Dickinson village	2,199	2,295	2,132	1,974
Fenton	4,168	5,290	6,719	7,400
Kirkwood	2,997	4,651	5,687	5,834
Lisle Town	1,534	1,587	1,917	2,039
Lisle village	306	335	336	357
Maine	2,315	3,931	5,842	5,262
Nanticoke	627	794	1,020	1,425
Sanford	2,416	2,489	2,528	2,635
Deposit village-part	1,134	1,187	1,119	1,017
Triangle	1,733	2,019	2,285	2,618
Whitney Point village	883	1,049	1,058	1,093
Union	55,676	64,423	64,490	61,179
Endicott village	20,050	18,775	16,556	14,457
Johnson City village	19,249	19,118	18,025	17,126
Vestal	8,902	16,806	26,909	27,238
Windsor	2,974	4,373	5,646	5,911
Windsor village	822	1,026	1,098	1,155
City				
Binghamton	80,674	75,941	64,123	55,860
Tioga County	30,166	37,802	46,513	49,812
Towns				
Barton	8,017	8,365	8,526	8,784
Waverly village	6,037	5,950	5,261	4,738
Berkshire	912	953	1,098	1,335
Candor	2,879	3,488	4,190	4,919
Candor village	802	956	939	917
Newark Valley	2,384	2,880	3,323	3,765
Newark Valley village	1,027	1,234	1,286	1,190
Nichols	1,685	1,998	2,271	2,567
Nichols village	578	663	638	613
Owego	9,941	14,710	20,336	20,471
Owego village	5,350	5,417	5,152	4,364
Richford	787	804	916	906
Spencer	1,561	1,790	2,232	2,633
Spencer village	694	767	854	863
Tioga	2,000	2,814	3,621	4,432

SOURCE: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981 prepared by New York State Department of State; 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Population Characteristics

Age and sex

Broome County. The median age of Broome County's population jumped from 29.3 in 1970 to 31.5 in 1980. This "aging" of the population was consistent with state and national trends. In 1970, 37.3 percent of Broome County's population was under 20 years of age. In 1980, only 30.5 percent fell into this age group. Similarly, the proportion of the population 55 years and over advanced from 20.3 percent in 1970 to 23.8 percent in 1980.



Population projections of the New York State Commerce Department indicate this aging trend of the population will continue through the year 2000. In 1985, the median age of the population is expected to increase to 33 years. Persons under 20 years of age are projected to decline by 8,606 or 13.2 percent over the 5-year span. Less than 27 percent of the population should be under 20 years old. In the 55 and older age group, the population should grow by 2,657 or slightly over 5.0 percent. Approximately 1 in every 4 residents should fall into this age group. The most sizable growth is expected to occur among persons 30-44 years of age. The population in this age group should grow by more than 4,400 (12 percent). The proportion of the population in the 30-44 year age group expanded from 16.8 percent in 1970 to 17.6 percent in 1980--and is expected to grow to 20.0 percent in 1985. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distributions for Broome County for 1970, 1980, and projected 1985.

From 1970 to 1980, the proportion of the population by sex changed only fractionally. Over the 10-year span the proportion of males dipped from 48.2 percent in 1970 to 48.1 percent in 1980. The actual number of males and females declined--males by 4,243 (-4.0 percent) and females by 4,614 (-3.4 percent).

Table 5 presents the distribution by age and sex of Broome County's population in 1980. See Appendix II for greater detail of the county's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

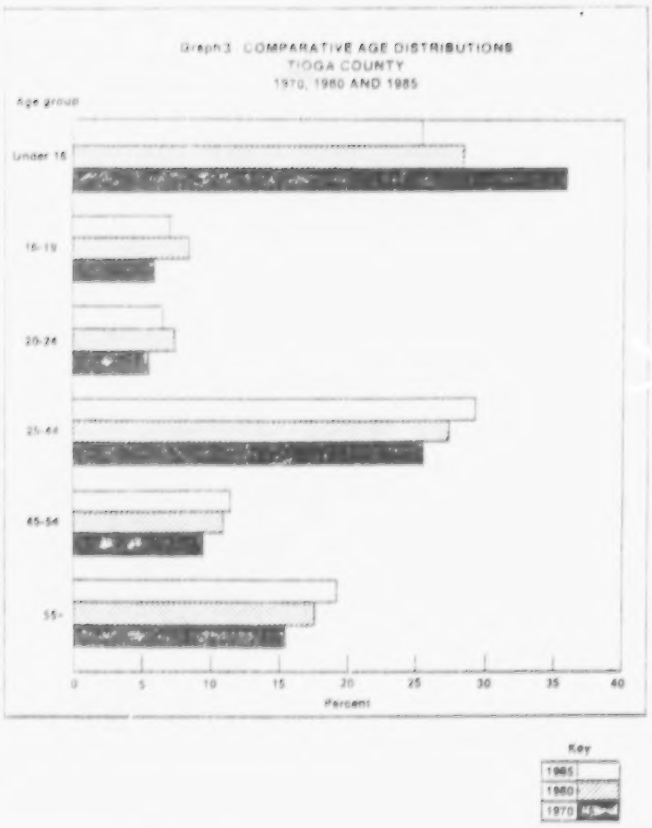
Table 5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
BROOME COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	213,648	100.0	102,717	100.0	110,931	100.0
15 or younger	47,364	22.2	24,421	23.8	22,943	20.7
16-19 years	17,724	8.3	8,809	8.6	8,915	8.0
20-21 years	9,152	4.3	4,490	4.4	4,662	4.2
22-29 years	28,026	13.1	14,173	13.8	13,853	12.5
30-34 years	37,689	17.6	18,323	17.8	19,366	17.5
45-54 years	22,848	10.7	11,057	10.8	11,791	10.6
55-64 years	23,200	10.9	10,692	10.4	12,508	11.3
65 and older	27,645	12.9	10,752	10.5	16,893	15.2
Median age (year)						
County	31.5		29.7		33.3	
State	31.9		30.3		33.4	
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County		100.0		48.1		51.9
State		100.0		47.5		52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Tioga County. The median age of Tioga County's population jumped from 25.9 years in 1970 to 29.4 years in 1980. In 1970, 43.1 percent of the county's population was under 20 years of age. In 1980, only 36.1 percent fell into this age group. Similarly, the proportion of the population 55 years and over advanced from 15.6 percent in 1970 to 17.9 percent in 1980.

Population projections of New York State Department of Commerce indicate this aging trend of the population will continue through the year 2000. In 1985, the median age of the population is expected to increase to 29.6 years. Persons under 20 years of age are projected to decline by 1,175 or 6.5 percent over the 5-year span. Slightly over 32 percent of the population will be under 20 years old. In the 55 and older age group, the population should grow by 635 or just over 7 percent.



Approximately 1 in every 5 residents will fall into this age group. The most sizable growth should occur in persons 20-44 years of age. The population in this group is expected to grow in excess of 2,700 (16 percent). The proportion of the population in the 20-44 year age group expanded from 31.4 percent in 1970 to 35.0 percent in 1980--and is expected to grow to 38.8 percent in 1985. Graph 3 illustrates the comparative age distribution for Tioga County for 1970, 1980, and projected 1985.

From 1970 to 1980, the proportion of the population by sex changed only fractionally. Over the 10-year span the proportion of males edged up from 49.1 percent to 49.3 percent while the females receded from 50.9 to 50.7 percent. The actual number of males and females expanded--males increased 1,685 (7.4 percent) while females rose 1,614 (6.8 percent).

Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Tioga County's population in 1980. See Appendix II for greater detail of the county's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
TIOGA COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,812	100.0	24,543	100.0	25,269	100.0
15 or younger	13,985	28.1	7,217	29.4	6,768	26.8
16-19 years	4,010	8.1	1,981	8.1	2,029	8.0
20-21 years	1,431	2.9	695	2.8	736	2.9
22-29 years	5,916	11.9	2,924	11.9	2,992	11.8
30-44 years	10,076	20.2	4,919	20.0	5,157	20.4
45-54 years	5,502	11.0	2,837	11.6	2,665	10.5
55-64 years	4,281	8.6	2,082	8.5	2,199	8.7
65 and older	4,611	9.3	1,888	7.7	2,723	10.8
Median age (year)						
County	29.4		28.5		30.3	
State	31.9		30.3		33.4	
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County		100.0		49.3		50.7
State		100.0		47.5		52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Race

Broome County. According to the 1980 Census, 97.3 percent of Broome County's population was white, while 2.7 percent were of other races. Of the total population, 1.5 percent was black, 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.7 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.5 percent were of other races. In addition, 0.7 percent of the population were of Hispanic origin. Hispanic origin is an ethnic rather than a racial classification; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Table 7 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Broome County and its subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
BROOME COUNTY AND SUBDIVISIONS, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Broome County	213,648	207,791	3,131	252	1,439	1,035	1,551
Towns							
Barker	2,244	2,223	4	6	2	9	11
Binghamton	5,007	4,909	43	3	45	7	31
Chenango	12,233	12,160	30	10	22	11	54
Colesville	4,965	4,908	22	13	12	10	30
Conklin	6,204	6,128	25	7	32	12	29
Dickinson	5,594	5,526	45	7	10	6	16
Fenton	7,400	7,355	24	12	2	7	17
Kirkwood	5,834	5,796	25	2	9	2	31
Lisle	2,039	2,026	1	7	2	3	5
Maine	5,262	5,233	20	1	5	3	14
Nanticoke	1,425	1,423	1	0	1	0	0
Sanford	2,635	2,627	0	1	2	5	17
Triangle	2,618	2,591	1	14	9	3	14
Union	61,179	59,725	602	49	482	321	457
Vestal	27,238	26,011	465	17	544	201	273
Windsor	5,911	5,877	9	10	11	4	25
City							
Binghamton	55,860	53,273	1,814	93	249	431	527

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population in Broome County was generally younger than the white population. Among nonwhites, 33.7 percent of the population was under 18 years of age while only 4.1 percent was 65 years or older. Comparable data for whites indicates that 25.8 percent of their population was under 18 while 13.2 percent was 65 years and over. Table 8 presents the age distribution of Broome County's 1980 population by race and Hispanic origin.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
BROOME COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	213,648	12,845	42,700	130,458	27,645
White	207,791	12,203	41,370	126,813	27,405
Black	3,131	344	745	1,876	166
Other	2,726	298	585	1,769	74
Hispanic origin	1,551	153	361	930	107

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1B34, Table 45.

Tioga County. According to the 1980 Census, 98.8 percent of Tioga County's population was white while 1.2 percent were minority group races. Among minority races 0.6 percent of the total population was black, 0.1 percent were American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.4 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent were of other races. In addition, 0.5 percent of the population was of Hispanic origin. Table 9 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Tioga County and its subdivisions.

Table 9. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
TIOGA COUNTY AND SUBDIVISIONS, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic origin
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Tioga County	49,812	49,192	277	60	204	79	264
Towns							
Barton	8,784	8,676	48	15	27	18	62
Berkshire	1,335	1,328	0	0	4	3	7
Candor	4,919	4,873	27	4	7	8	31
Newark Valley	3,765	3,755	3	2	3	2	2
Nichols	2,567	2,541	11	7	8	0	9
Owego	20,471	20,130	159	12	138	32	111
Richford	906	903	3	0	0	0	3
Spencer	2,633	2,583	20	13	6	11	31
Tioga	4,432	4,403	6	7	11	5	8

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population in Tioga County was generally younger than the white population. Among nonwhites, 39.7 percent of the population was under 18 years of age while only 5.5 percent were 65 years or older. Comparable data for whites indicate that 32.7 percent of their population was under 18 white 9.3 percent were 65 years and over. Table 10 presents the age distribution of Tioga County's 1980 population by race and Hispanic origin.

Table 10. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN TIOGA COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	49,812	3,766	12,553	28,882	4,611
White	49,192	3,707	12,366	28,542	4,577
Black	277	21	76	154	26
Other	343	38	111	186	8
Hispanic origin	264	23	94	135	12

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1B34, Table 45.

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase productive services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The LFPR is presented as a percentage measuring the proportion of the total population or of a particular population group in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR for persons 16 years old or over is 58 percent.

From 1970 to 1980, the composition of Broome County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 7.8 percentage points (from 42.1 percent in 1970 to 49.9 percent in 1980) while the male LFPR declined 4.3 percentage points (from 76.9 percent in 1970 to 72.6 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 2.2 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the county followed statewide and national trends. The LFPR for men declined more locally than statewide and nationally. The female LFPR increased at a faster rate than the state but was slower than that reported for the nation.

In Tioga County the composition of the labor force also shifted from 1970 to 1980. The LFPR of women increased 10.9 percentage points while the male LFPR declined 3.7 percentage points. The overall LFPR rose 4.0 percentage points. Table 11 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Broome and Tioga counties, New York State, and the United States.

Table 11. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Broome County	
Overall	58.4	60.6	2.2
Male	76.9	72.6	-4.3
Female	42.1	49.9	7.8
		Tioga County	
Overall	59.2	63.2	4.0
Male	81.3	77.6	-3.7
Female	38.8	49.7	10.9
		New York State	
Overall	57.0	59.3	2.3
Male	75.1	72.1	-3.0
Female	41.3	48.2	6.9
		United States	
Overall	56.7	61.1	4.4
Male	73.7	73.3	-0.4
Female	41.3	49.9	8.6

SOURCE: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D-1, Table 215, 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York State, PC(1)-C34, Tables 64 and 121, 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983, March 1983, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3C, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

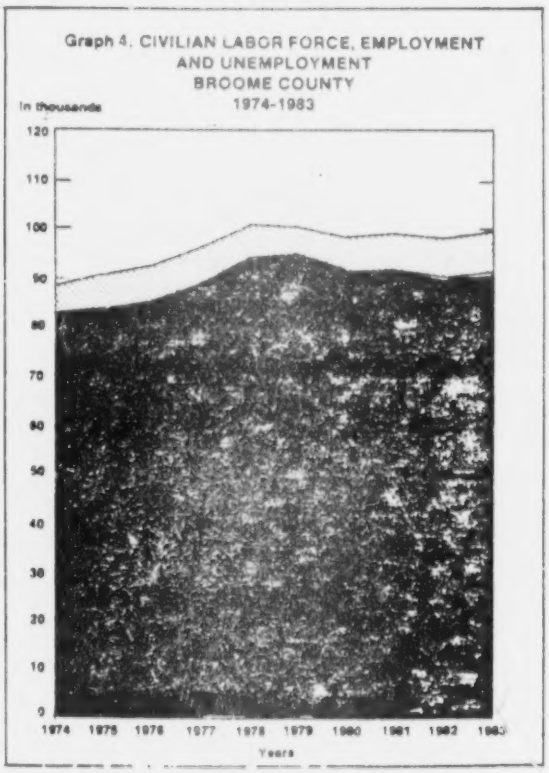
Table 12. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES, 1974-1983

(In thousands)

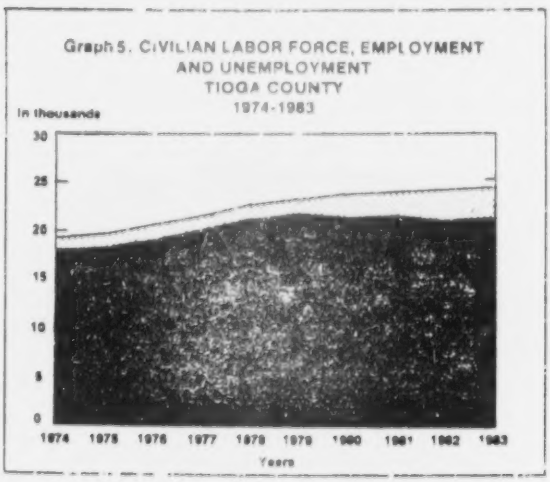
Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
					Broome County					
Civilian labor force	88.0	91.0	93.1	96.8	100.7	100.2	98.0	98.5	97.7	98.9
Employment	83.8	84.1	85.6	89.4	94.4	95.0	92.2	92.5	90.7	91.4
Unemployment	4.2	6.9	7.5	7.4	6.3	5.3	5.8	6.0	7.0	7.5
Unemployment rate	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.6	6.2	5.2	5.9	6.1	7.1	7.6
					Tioga County					
Civilian labor force	19.1	19.9	20.6	21.6	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.3	23.4
Employment	18.3	18.5	19.1	20.1	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.6	21.2	21.3
Unemployment	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.1
Unemployment rate	4.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	5.6	5.4	6.6	6.7	9.3	9.0

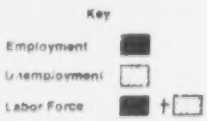
NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

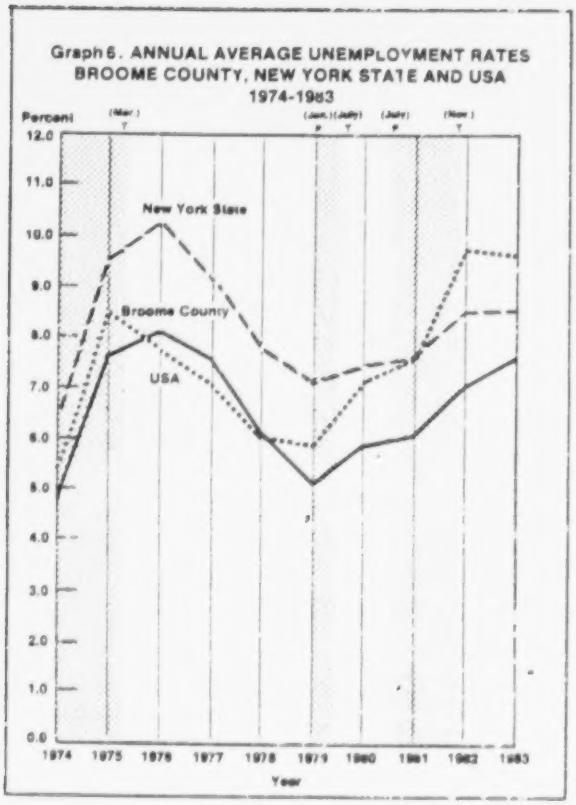
From 1979 to 1983, the civilian labor force in Broome County receded 1,300 and the number of employed county residents declined 3,600. The bulk of the decline occurred in 1979 and 1980 and reflected the area's involvement in the 1979 national recession. From 1982 to 1983, the county's labor force grew 1,200 while employment expanded 700.



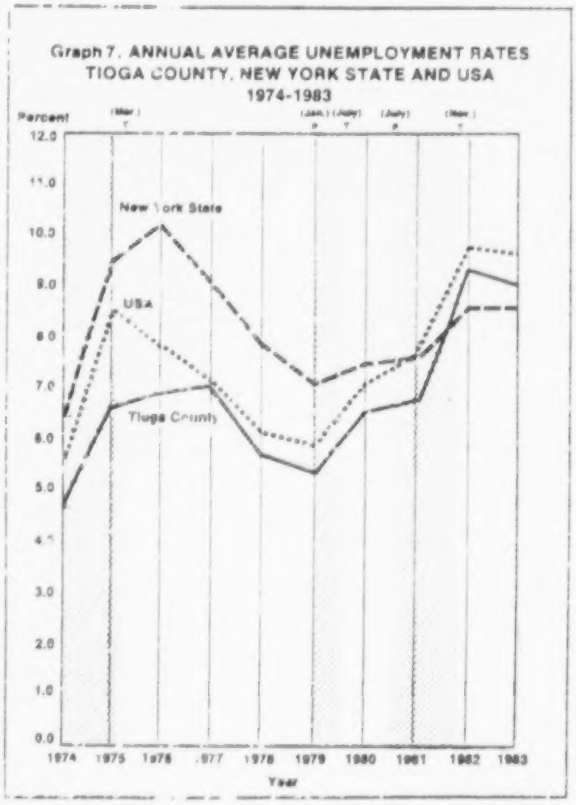
In Tioga County, the labor force expanded 4,300 from 1974 to 1983 with gains recorded each year. During the same period, employment grew 3,000.







In the current historical series dating back to 1974, Broome County's unemployment rate has remained below the U.S. average for every year with the exception of 1976-1978. During the same period, the county's rate was consistently below New York State's.

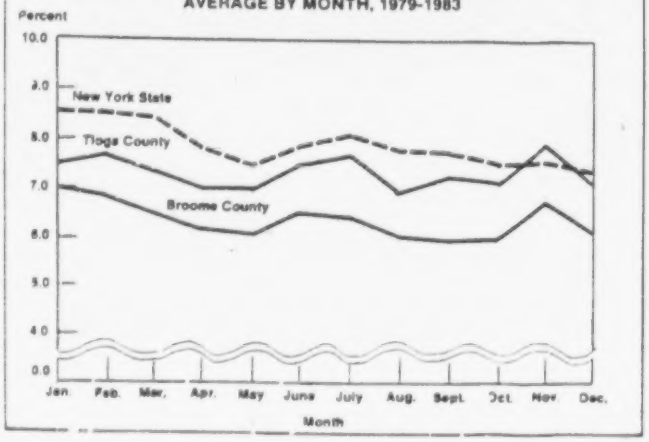


Tioga County's jobless rate did not rise above the U.S. average from 1974-1983. The county's jobless rate has remained below New York State's with the exception of 1982 and 1983.

NOTE: Shaded areas represent periods of national business contraction as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. P and T mean Peak and Trough and refer to the approximate dates aggregate economic activity reached a cyclical high or low in the nation.

Monthly unemployment rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were similar for Broome and Tioga counties and New York State. In both the counties and the state, unemployment rates were typically highest in Winter (January-March) while jobless rates in Broome and Tioga counties were lowest in mid-Spring (May) and Fall (October). The state's unemployment rate was lowest in mid-Spring (May). Graph 8 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Broome and Tioga counties and New York State from 1979 to 1983.

Graph 8. SEASONAL VARIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES AND NEW YORK STATE AVERAGE BY MONTH, 1979-1983



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the Binghamton SMSA 1/

A local economy, such as that of the Binghamton SMSA, develops specific relationships with the economy of the state and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the state or nation as a whole. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in the Binghamton SMSA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment 2/ in the Binghamton SMSA, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1981-1983) are compared in Table 13.

The Binghamton SMSA had a higher percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing industries than the state or nation. Approximately 36 out of every 100 jobs were concentrated in manufacturing in the Binghamton SMSA, compared with 19 in the state and 21 in the nation. Trade comprised 18 percent of all nonfarm jobs locally, compared with 20.3 percent for the state, and 22.7 percent for the United States. The share of government employees was relatively equal on all three levels. For the remaining nonfactory industries, the Binghamton SMSA registered lower proportions than the state and nation.

1/ Includes Broome and Tioga counties in New York State and Susquehanna County in Pennsylvania.

2/ Nonagricultural wage and salary estimates are prepared for the Binghamton SMSA but not for its component counties.

Table 13. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY BINGHAMTON SMSA, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1981-1983

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Binghamton SMSA 1/	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	36.3	18.7	21.3
Durable goods	29.3	9.6	12.6
Nondurable goods	7.0	9.1	8.7
Nonmanufacturing	63.7	81.3	78.7
Construction	3.3	3.0	4.4
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	3.8	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	18.1	20.3	22.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.3	9.2	5.9
Services and miscellaneous	16.8	25.2	22.4
Government	18.3	17.6	17.8

1/ Includes Broome and Tioga counties in New York State and Susquehanna County in Pennsylvania.

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Major Employers

The largest share of employment in Broome and Tioga counties is centered in manufacturing followed by government, trade and services. The major employers in the two counties are listed below.

Broome County

Firm	Industry
I.B.M. Corporation	midsize computers
Link Flight Simulation Systems	simulators for military and commercial aircraft
General Electric Company	electronic flight control systems
Endicott Johnson Corporation	shoes
Universal Instruments Corp.	automated electronic assembly equipment
Ozalid Corporation	microfilm and paper for engineering drawings
Anitec Image Corporation	graphic paper, films, and chemicals for photography
Vail-Ballou Press, Inc.	book printing
New York Telephone Company	public utility
NYS Electric and Gas Corp	public utility
Columbia Gas Company	public utility
Chase Lincoln First Bank N.A.	bank
Security Mutual Life Insurance Company	insurance
Binghamton Savings Bank	bank
Blue Shield of W. New York	insurance
Broome County	government (noneducation)
City of Binghamton	government (noneducation)
Binghamton City Schools	government (education)
Vestal Central Schools	government (education)

Tioga County

Firm	Industry
I.B.M. Corporation	computers and military guidance systems
Magnetic Laboratories, Inc.	piece parts, power supplies, and thermal plastics
Hadco Corporation	printed circuit boards
Endicott Johnson Corporation	shoes
New York Telephone	public utility
Jamesway Corporation	general merchandise store
P & C Food Market	grocery store
The Grand Union Company	grocery store
Victory Markets, Inc.	grocery store
Tioga State Bank	bank
Treadway Inn	hotel
Tioga General Hospital	health services
Tioga Nursing Home, Inc.	health services
Newark Valley Central School	government (education)
Waverly Central School	government (education)
Tioga County	government (noneducation)

Employment Growth Rates by Industry: Binghamton SMSA-New York State-United States

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends. Each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 14 presents growth rates by industry for the Binghamton SMSA, New York State, and the nation over the decade. Growth rates were calculated by using average employment for 1970-1972 and 1981-1983 and the percent change between these periods.

Table 14. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR BINGHAMTON SMSA, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1981-1983

(Percent change)

Industrial sector	Binghamton SMSA	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment	13.3	2.9	25.5
Manufacturing	6.2	-18.2	0.1
Nonmanufacturing	17.8	9.5	34.3
Construction	-20.4	-19.3	7.7
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	-2.2	-12.8	12.2
Wholesale and retail trade	17.0	2.6	32.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	25.8	13.5	42.1
Services and miscellaneous	52.7	32.1	61.9
Government	8.6	5.0	22.7

NOTE: To minimize the impact of temporary economic events, a three-year average was used both for the past period (1970-1972) and the current period (1981-1983).

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 34.3 percent while employment in manufacturing increased only 0.1 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In New York State, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods), construction, and transportation, communications, and public utilities. Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing posted the highest rate of growth statewide, followed by finance, insurance, and real estate; government; and wholesale and retail trade.

The rate of growth for nonfarm employment in the Binghamton SMSA lagged far behind that of the nation but was higher that that for the state. In the SMSA, nonmanufacturing increased 17.8 percent while the number of manufacturing jobs rose by 6.2 percent. Within the SMSA's nonmanufacturing sector, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Growth was greatest in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, followed by finance, insurance, and real estate; wholesale and retail trade; and government. Employment losses occurred in construction and transportation, communications, and utilities.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing grew by a slower rate than nonmanufacturing jobs, the share of total employment attributable to manufacturing declined while the percentage in nonmanufacturing rose. The change in the distribution of the Binghamton SMSA's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 15.

Table 15. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE BINGHAMTON SMSA 1970-1972 TO 1981-1983

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1970-1972 to 1981-1983
Nonagricultural employment	103,600	117,400	13,800
		Percent	
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing	38.7	36.3	-2.4
Nonmanufacturing	61.3	63.7	2.4
Construction	4.7	3.3	-1.4
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	4.4	3.8	-0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	17.6	18.1	0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.0	3.3	0.3
Services and miscellaneous	12.5	16.8	4.3
Government	19.1	18.3	-0.8

Industrial Conflicts

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in the vitality and growth of a local economy. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment, industrial growth or decline, as well as industrial conflicts. From January 1983 through June 1984, a number of labor-management disputes occurred in Broome and Tioga counties. The following list includes information on the local work stoppages:

Establishment	Union	Workers affected	Beginning/ ending date
	Broome County		
Kason Industries	Auto workers, Local 365	60	9/7/83-10/2/83
New York Telephone Co. (nationwide strike)	Communications workers	275	8/7/83-8/27/83
Greyhound Corporation (nationwide strike)	Teamsters union	10	11/3/83-12/19/83
Mason Dixon Lines	Teamsters Local 693	5	4/9/84 - 5/8/84
	Tioga County		
New York Telephone Co.	Communications workers	50	8/7/83-8/27/83

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Broome and Tioga counties.

Total personal income is the income received by residents from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Income before deductions for personal income taxes, but after deductions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs are included. Table 16 presents personal income statistics for Broome and Tioga county residents, by source, for 1976 and 1981.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTY RESIDENTS, BY SOURCE 1976 AND 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Source	1976	1981	Change 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
			Broome County			
Total personal income	$1,346.7	$2,162.0	$815.3	60.5	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	940.2	1,447.9	507.7	54.0	69.8	67.0
Property income	184.1	357.3	173.2	94.1	13.7	16.5
Transfer payment	222.4	356.7	134.3	60.4	16.5	16.5
			Tioga County			
Total personal income	276.8	438.3	161.5	58.3	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	214.2	329.8	115.6	54.0	77.4	75.2
Property income	26.0	50.0	24.0	92.3	9.4	11.4
Transfer payment	36.6	58.5	21.9	59.8	13.2	13.3

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

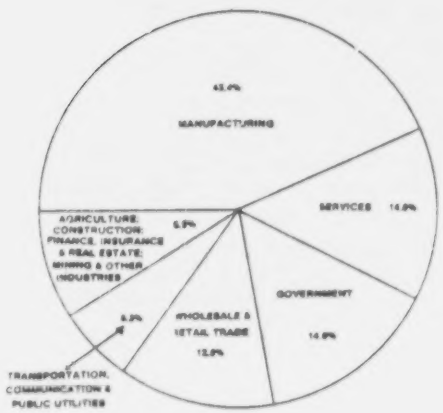
From 1976 to 1981, total personal income in Broome County climbed 60.5 percent while that for Tioga County rose by 58.3 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 67.0 percent of the total personal income of Broome County residents, 75.2 percent of Tioga County's and 64.5 percent of the state. Transfer payments provided 16.5 percent of personal income in Broome County, 13.3 percent in Tioga County and 15.1 percent for the state.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

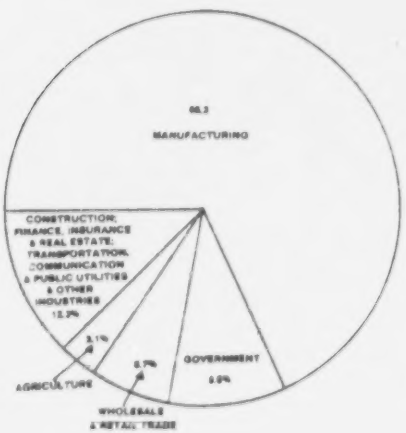
Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income, accounted for 43.4 percent of the total in Broome County and 68.3 percent in Tioga County. This compares with only 22.6 percent for the state. Other sectors with sizable contributions to income in Broome County include government (14.6 percent), services (14.0 percent) and wholesale and retail trade (12.8 percent). Graph 9 illustrates the proportion of total labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in Broome County in 1981.

Graph 9. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
BROOME COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



In Tioga County, sizable nonfactory contributions to income include government (9.6 percent) and wholesale and retail trade (6.7 percent). Graph 10 illustrates the proportion of total labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in Tioga County in 1981.

Graph 10. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
TIOGA COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



Income derived from manufacturing accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in Broome and Tioga counties than in the state as a whole. Table 17 compares 1981 labor and proprietors' income earned in Broome and Tioga counties with the state, for each industry division.

Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Industry	Broome County		Tioga County		New York State	
	Income	Percent of total	Income	Percent of total	Income	Percent of total
Total	$1,678.8	100.0	$298.5	100.0	$146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	9.0	0.5	9.3	3.1	873.0	0.6
Manufacturing	729.9	43.4	204.0	68.3	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	1/	-	1/	-	276.9	0.2
Construction	76.5	4.6	5.3	1.8	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	214.9	12.8	19.9	6.7	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	59.0	3.5	4.2	1.4	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communications and public utilities	106.4	6.3	1/	-	12,609.7	8.6
Services	235.2	14.0	1/	-	33,401.2	22.8
Other	1/	-	0.2	0.1	393.5	0.3
Government	245.3	14.6	28.7	9.6	22,526.5	15.4

1/ Not shown to avoid disclosure.

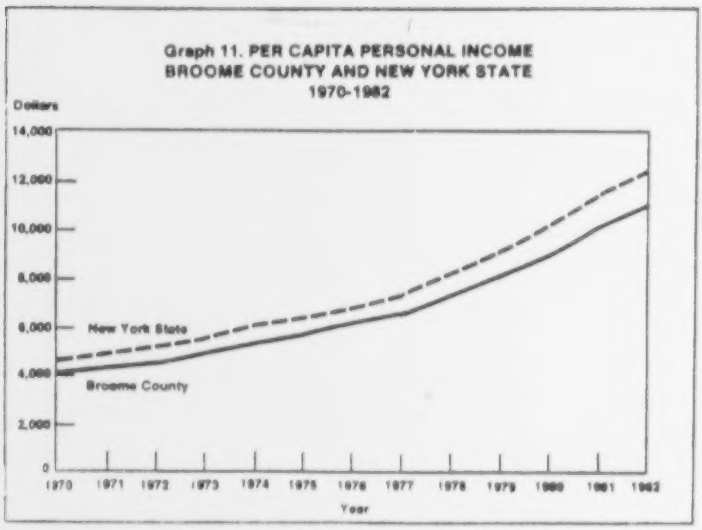
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $728.9 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Broome County and was paid to Broome County residents as well as residents of other areas.

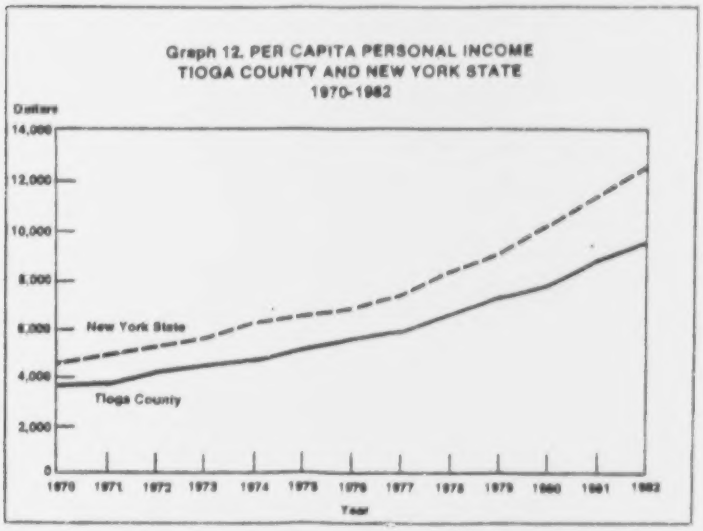
In 1981, Broome County's labor and proprietors' income was $2,162 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and $1,678.8 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned by Broome County residents is earned outside the county. According to the 1980 Census, approximately 5,900 Broome County residents commuted to jobs outside the county, with 2,843 working in Tioga County, 670 in Chenango County, 506 in Delaware County, and 200 in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

In Tioga County in 1981, labor and proprietors' income was $438.3 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and $298.5 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). The difference indicates that a significant amount of income earned by residents of Tioga County was paid to individuals who worked in neighboring counties. According to the 1980 Census, approximately 10,000 Tioga County residents worked outside the county with 5,700 in Broome County, 1,800 in Tompkins County, 500 in Chemung County, and 1,500 in Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita personal income in Broome County was $11,112 and ranked 15th among the state's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the state in 1982 was $12,389. Graph 11 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Broome County and the state from 1970 to 1982. During the period, the county's per capita income grew by 174.8 percent--slightly over the 163.9 percent growth rate recorded for the state.





In Tioga County in 1982, per capita personal income was $9,611 and ranked 27th among the state's 62 counties. Graph 12 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in the county and the state from 1970 to 1982. During the interim, the county's per capita income grew 159.1 percent, slightly below that reported for the state (163.9 percent).

Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries usually varies considerably from one industry to another. Among industries in Broome and Tioga counties, whose employees are covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in transportation, communications, and public utilities, manufacturing, and construction paid the highest weekly wage during 1978-1982. Trade and services were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Tables 18 and 19 present the average weekly wages paid by Broome and Tioga county employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance during 1978-1982.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON PRIVATE PAYROLLS COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP BROOME COUNTY, 1978-1982

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
All industries	$226	$244	$267	$290	$315
Manufacturing	282	305	339	371	403
Construction	287	304	338	359	389
Transportation, communications and public utilities	319	334	363	391	454
Wholesale and retail trade	152	165	175	187	199
Finance, insurance and real estate	197	210	229	247	266
Services	161	174	188	208	225
All other industries	180	182	212	201	235

Table 19. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON PRIVATE PAYROLLS COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP TIOGA COUNTY, 1978-1982

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
All industries	$291	$315	$332	$361	$404
Manufacturing	357	380	400	437	497
Construction	245	255	271	294	309
Transportation, communications and public utilities	262	307	343	388	460
Wholesale and retail trade	146	156	170	186	196
Finance, insurance and real estate	179	204	222	247	278
Services	120	148	150	165	178
All other industries	93	170	175	176	154

Census Income Data - Median Income

Broome County. According to the 1980 Census, the median income of families in Broome County in 1979 was $19,712. This was lower than the statewide median of $20,180 and was also lower than the $20,329 median income of families living in urban areas in the state. Broome County's population is largely urban with 73 percent of the population residing in census-defined urban areas.

Among minority groups, the median family income in 1979 was $16,589 for black families in Broome County and $16,204 for Hispanic families. The income level for black and Hispanic families was higher in Broome County than for the state as a whole (see Table 20).

Table 20. MEDIAN INCOME
BROOME COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Race and sex	Broome County	New York State	New York State	
			Rural	Urban
Family				
All races	$19,712	$20,180	$19,490	$20,329
Black	16,589	13,026	17,693	12,986
Hispanic	16,204	11,263	18,181	11,193
Individuals with full-time year-round jobs				
All races				
Male	16,488	17,741	16,445	18,043
Female	9,597	11,413	9,846	11,632
Black				
Male	14,509	13,517	14,183	13,509
Female	11,472	11,100	10,314	11,106
Hispanic				
Male	15,528	12,093	15,220	12,063
Female	11,143	9,458	8,972	9,463

NOTE: Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979. Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance, or welfare income, and all other income. Median income is that income which is greater than half of the incomes reported and less than the other half.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Table 20 also includes median income data for individuals 15 years of age and over who had year-round full-time jobs in 1979. Approximately 41 percent of all individuals who earned income during the year fell into this category in Broome County. For individuals of all races, median income in the county was below the statewide average for both males and females. Fifty-two percent of all males with income in Broome County had year-round full-time jobs while only 28 percent of all females were registered in this category.

Among blacks who reported year-round full-time jobs, Broome County males had a significantly higher income than the average for the state while local females had a slightly higher income. Approximately 40 percent of all blacks with income in the county had year-round full-time jobs (42.5 percent of the males and 36.5 percent of the females).

Tioga County. The median income of families in 1979 was $19,682. This was lower than the statewide median of $20,180, but was higher than the $19,490 median income of families living in rural areas in the state. Tioga County's population is largely rural with only 28 percent of the population residing in census-defined urban areas.

Among minority groups, the median family income in 1979 was $27,778 for black families in Tioga County and $18,917 for Hispanic families. The income level for black and Hispanic families was significantly higher in Tioga County than for the state as a whole (see Table 21).

Table 21. MEDIAN INCOME
TIOGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Race and sex	Broome County	New York State	New York State	
			Rural	Urban
Family				
All races	$19,682	$20,180	$19,490	$20,329
Black	27,778	13,026	17,693	12,986
Hispanic	18,917	11,263	18,181	11,193
Individuals with full-time year-round jobs				
All races				
Male	17,175	17,741	16,445	18,043
Female	9,807	11,413	9,846	11,632
Black				
Male	n.a.	13,517	14,183	13,509
Female	n.a.	11,100	10,314	11,106
Hispanic				
Male	n.a.	12,093	15,220	12,063
Female	n.a.	9,458	8,972	9,463

NOTE: Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979. Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance, or welfare income, and all other income. Median income is that income which is greater than half of the incomes reported and less than the other half.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Table 21 also includes median income data for individuals 15 years of age and over who had year-round full-time jobs in 1979. Approximately 46 percent of all individuals who earned income during the year fell into this category in Tioga County. For individuals of all races, median income in the county was below the statewide average for both males and females. Fifty-nine percent of all males with income in Tioga County had year-round full-time jobs while only 30 percent of all females were registered in this category. Breakdowns for blacks and Hispanics are not available.

Income Below Poverty

Broome County. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 3,306 families in Broome County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty was 18,071. Poverty families accounted for 6.0 percent of all families in the county and poverty persons accounted for 8.8 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined. Inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years were excluded from population counts. Despite the fact that Broome County residents had median income less than the state, the county had a lower proportion of persons below poverty. Both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Broome County were lower than in the state as a whole. Compared to urban areas in the state, a lower percentage of both families and individuals in Broome County were below poverty than in the state. (See Table 22.)

The incidence of poverty was much higher among blacks and Hispanics in Broome County than the average for all races. Almost 19 percent of all black families and 24 percent of all black persons had incomes below the poverty level in 1979. Slightly over 15 percent of all Hispanic families and 18 percent of all Hispanic persons fell into this category. The incidence of poverty was lower for blacks and Hispanics in the county than for New York State.

Table 22. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE
BROOME COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Area	All races	Black	Hispanic
Families below poverty			
Broome County	3,306	123	49
		Percent of all families	
Broome County	6.0	18.6	15.3
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
New York State rural	7.2	13.6	12.0
New York State urban	11.5	25.8	32.2
Persons below poverty			
Broome County	18,071	715	281
		Percent of all persons	
Broome County	8.8	24.3	18.1
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1
New York State rural	9.6	19.8	16.5
New York State urban	14.1	28.4	33.3

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Tioga County. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 914 families in the county with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty was 4,296. Poverty families accounted for 6.9 percent of all families in the county and poverty persons accounted for 8.7 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined. Inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years were excluded from population counts. Despite the fact that Tioga County residents had median income less than the state, the county had a lower proportion of persons below poverty. Both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Tioga County were lower than in the state as a whole. Compared to rural areas in the state, a lower percentage of both families and individuals were below poverty in Tioga County than in the state (see Table 23).

The incidence of poverty was much higher among blacks and Hispanics in Tioga County than for all races. Almost 19 percent of all black families and 10 percent of all black persons had incomes below the poverty level in 1979. Nearly 32 percent of all Hispanic families and 42 percent of all Hispanic persons fell into this category. The incidence of poverty was lower for blacks in Tioga County than for New York State. The share of Hispanic families below poverty was relatively equal for the county and state, while a higher proportion of poor Hispanic persons was recorded in Tioga County than in New York State.

Table 23. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE
TIOGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Area	All races	Black	Hispanic
Families below poverty			
Tioga County	914	17	18
		Percent of all families	
Tioga County	6.9	18.9	31.6
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
New York State rural	7.2	13.6	12.0
New York State urban	11.5	25.8	32.2
Persons below poverty			
Tioga County	4,296	42	100
		Percent of all persons	
Tioga County	8.7	10.3	42.0
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1
New York State rural	9.6	19.8	16.5
New York State urban	14.1	28.4	33.3

SOURCE: 1980 Census of population.

Age of Persons Below Poverty

There were 22,370 persons in Broome and Tioga counties with income below the poverty level in 1979. The highest incidence of poverty occurred in the youth component. Persons under 16 years of age comprised 29.3 percent of all persons below poverty, but only 23.3 percent of the total population. The age group 16-21 comprised 18.2 percent of persons below poverty, and only 12.3 percent of the total population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54 comprised 32.5 percent of persons below poverty, much less than its 41.8 percent share of the population. The age group 55 and over comprised 20.1 percent of persons below poverty, compared to 22.6 percent of the population. (See Table 24.)

The bulk of black and Hispanic persons below poverty were under 16 years of age. Nearly 39.2 percent of all blacks below poverty were under 16 years--a sector that comprised 31.1 percent of the total black population. Similarly, 42.8 percent of all Hispanics below poverty were under 16, although less than 36 percent of the Hispanic population fell into this age group.

Table 24. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY BY RACE, BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES, 1980

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
	All races	
Total	22,370	263,460
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0
Under 16 years	29.3	23.3
16-21 years	18.2	12.3
22-54 years	32.5	41.8
55 and over	20.1	22.6
	Black	
Total	757	3,658
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0
Under 16 years	39.2	31.1
16-21 years	22.3	18.5
22-54 years	31.0	39.7
55 and over	7.4	10.7
	Hispanic	
Total	381	1,928
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0
Under 16 years	42.8	35.5
16-21 years	14.4	14.9
22-54 years	35.2	41.1
55 and over	7.6	8.5

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty

Broome County. In 1980, 59.0 percent of all families below poverty had a householder who worked one or more weeks in 1979 (see Table 25). The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Broome County than in the state as a whole or than the urban areas of the state.

In 45.3 percent of the families below poverty in Broome County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. The proportion of poverty families with a female householder in the county was lower than the statewide average (57 percent) or urban average (60 percent). Nearly 50 percent of all poverty female householders with no husband present worked in 1979--much higher than the average for the state (25 percent).

Table 25. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
BROOME COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty characteristics	Broome County			New York State				
	All races	Black	His-panic	All races	Black	His-panic	Rural	Urban
Families with 1979 income below poverty	3,306	123	49					
Householder worked in 1979	1,951	84	15					
Percent of families below poverty	59.0	68.3	30.6	36.8	31.1	24.5	60.7	34.0
Female householder, no husband present	1,498	97	25					
Percent of families below poverty	45.3	78.9	51.0	56.6	73.8	67.4	29.0	59.8
With related children under 18 years	1,352	97	14					
Worked in 1979	744	58	-					
Percent of female householders, no husband present	49.7	59.8	-	25.0	25.8	13.4	47.0	23.8

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Tioga County. In 1980, 61.2 percent of all families below poverty had a householder who worked one or more weeks in 1979. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Tioga County than in the state as a whole or than the urban areas of the state.

In 31.5 percent of the families below poverty in Tioga County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. The proportion of poverty families with a female householder in the county was lower than the statewide average (57 percent) but slightly higher than the rural average (29 percent). Nearly 52 percent of all poverty female householders with no husband present worked in 1979--much higher than the average for the state (25 percent).

Table 26. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
TIOGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty characteristics	Tioga County			New York State				
	All races	Black	His-panic	All races	Black	His-panic	Rural	Urban
Families with 1979 income below poverty	914	17	18					
Householder worked in 1979	559	11	11					
Percent of families below poverty	61.2	64.7	61.1	36.8	31.1	24.5	60.7	34.0
Female householder, no husband present	288	9	8					
Percent of families below poverty	31.5	52.9	44.4	56.6	73.8	67.4	29.0	59.8
With related children under 18 years	247	9	8					
Worked in 1979	149	9	8					
Percent of female householders, no husband present	51.7	100.0	100.0	25.0	25.8	13.4	47.0	23.8

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Public Assistance Income

Broome County. According to the 1980 Census, 4,571 households 1/ in Broome County received public assistance income in 1979.2/ These households accounted for 6.0 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,470. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income than the state as a whole, as well as lower average payments. Compared to other urban areas in the state, Broome County had a lower proportion of households receiving public assistance income and lower average payments.

In 1979, of the Broome County households receiving public assistance income, 3,004 were families.3/ These families accounted for 5.4 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than the proportion in the state or in urban areas within the state.

There were 930 families receiving public assistance income in Broome County whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level. These families accounted for only 28 percent of the 3,306 families below poverty in the county. The other 72 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was less in the county than in the state and urban areas of the state.

Tioga County. According to the 1980 Census, 917 households 1/ in Tioga County received public assistance income in 1979.2/ These households accounted for 5.6 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,489. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income and lower average payments than the state as a whole. Compared with other rural areas in the state, Tioga County had a slightly higher proportion of households receiving public assistance income and larger average payments.

In 1979, of the Tioga County households receiving public assistance income, 626 were families.3/ These families accounted for 4.7 percent of all families in the county. The proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than the proportion in the state or in rural areas within the state.

There were 171 families receiving public assistance income in Tioga County whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level. These families accounted for only 19 percent of the 914 families below poverty in the county. The other 81 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was less in the county than in the state and rural areas of the state.

1/ A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.

2/ Public assistance income includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC; and general assistance (i.e., HR).

3/ A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

Table 27. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
BROOME COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Households and families	Broome County			New York State				
	All races	Black	His-panic	All races	Black	His-panic	Rural	Urban
Households with public assistance income	4,571	88	62					
Percent of all households	6.0	8.4	12.3	10.0	24.0	29.3	5.5	10.7
Mean public assistance income	$2,470	$2,706	$3,202	$3,015	$3,196	$3,509	$2,430	$3,064
Family households	3,004	59	55					
Percent of all families	5.4	8.9	17.2	10.1	24.9	30.5	5.0	11.0
Families with total family income below poverty level	3,306	123	49					
With public assistance income	930	24	29					
Percent of families below poverty	28.1	19.5	59.2	43.9	56.1	60.4	20.4	46.6
Without public assistance income	2,376	99	20					

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Table 28. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
TIOGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Households and families	Tioga County			New York State				
	All races	Black	His-panic	All races	Black	His-panic	Rural	Urban
Households with public assistance income	917	7	3					
Percent of all households	5.6	5.1	5.0	10.0	24.0	29.3	5.5	10.7
Mean public assistance income	$2,489	$2,494	$5,785	$3,015	$3,196	$3,509	$2,430	$3,064
Family households	626	0	3					
Percent of all families	4.7	0.0	5.3	10.1	24.9	30.5	5.0	11.0
Families with total family income below poverty level	914	17	18					
With public assistance income	171	0	1					
Percent of families below poverty	18.7	0.0	5.6	43.9	56.1	60.4	20.4	46.6
Without public assistance income	743	17	17					

SOURCE: 1980 Census of population.

Poverty Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has established Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 29. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES, 1984

Income level	Number of family members							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	$4,980	$6,720	$8,460	$10,200	$11,940	$13,680	$15,420	$17,160
Lower living standard income level								
70 percent LLSIL	4,980	7,030	9,640	11,900	14,050	16,430		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,740 for each additional family member. To compute LLSILs for families with more than 6 persons, add $2,380 to the amount for a family of six for each additional person.

SOCIAL PROGRAM STATISTICS

Since the 1930s, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

Broome County. The average number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month in Broome County receded from 8,304 in 1982 to 8,221 in 1983--a decrease of 1.0 percent. Declines over the year were posted in both the Aid to Dependent Children Program and the Home Relief Program. Recipients of Aid to Dependent Children declined by an average of 20 or 0.3 percent over the year while Home Relief decreased by 63 or 2.9 percent. Monthly benefit payments in the county averaged $137.90 per recipient in 1983, up from $128.97 in 1982.

Of the public assistance recipients during 1983, 74.1 percent were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 25.3 percent received Home Relief payments, and 0.6 percent received Emergency Assistance to Families or Adults.

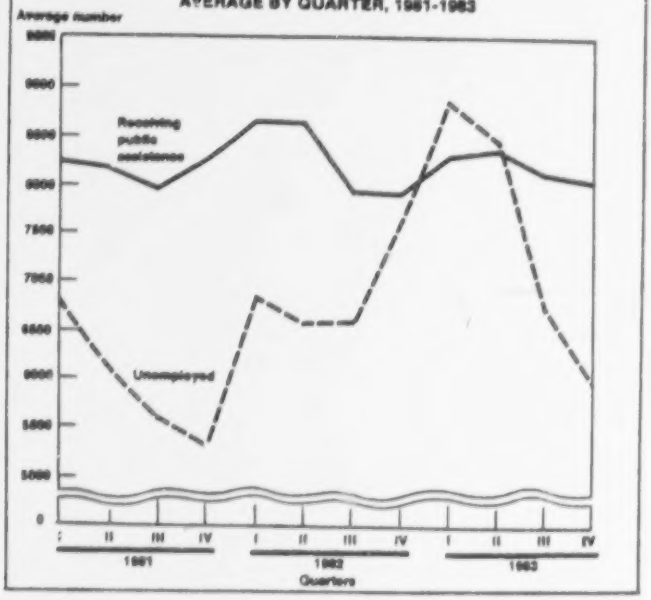
Table 30. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
BROOME COUNTY, 1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	8,363	6,297	1,961	101	4
February	8,219	6,166	2,014	32	7
March	8,342	6,188	2,111	39	4
April	8,334	6,140	2,166	21	7
May	8,358	6,149	2,169	30	10
June	8,418	6,248	2,133	29	8
July	8,227	6,117	2,085	16	9
August	8,229	6,117	2,081	22	9
September	8,149	6,042	2,040	62	5
October	8,079	5,989	2,057	26	7
November	7,885	5,741	2,081	51	12
December	8,050	5,916	2,093	36	5
12-month average	8,221	6,092	2,083	39	7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 13 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Broome County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

Graph 13.
SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
BROOME COUNTY
AVERAGE BY QUARTER, 1981-1983



Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship between unemployment and public assistance loads appears to exist. During 1982, sizable factory layoffs caused many persons to lose their jobs--some permanently. As total unemployment increased in 1982, so did the public assistance load (see Graph 13). During 1983, unemployment took a sharp downward turn, although public assistance loads remained high. The absence of a relationship between unemployment and public assistance during 1983 may reflect discouraged workers. The permanent dislocation of factory workers, through layoffs, may have forced workers to give up their job search entirely and drop out of the labor force. This would reduce the count of unemployed but not reduce the number of public assistance recipients.

Tioga County. The average number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month in Tioga County advanced from 2,109 in 1982 to 2,457 in 1983--an increase of 16.5 percent. Sizable gains over the year were posted in both the Aid to Dependent Children Program and the Home Relief Program. Recipients of Aid to Dependent Children advanced by an average of 117 or 8.2 percent over the year while Home Relief increased by 282 or 46.8 percent. Monthly payments in the county averaged $84.81 per recipient in 1983, down slightly from $85.92 in 1982.

Of the public assistance recipients during 1983, 63.1 percent were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children, 36.0 percent received Home Relief payments, and 0.2 percent received Emergency Assistance to Families or Adults.

Table 31. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
TIOGA COUNTY, 1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	2,409	1,469	852	0	1
February	2,522	1,556	917	0	0
March	2,524	1,594	925	4	1
April	2,505	1,574	922	4	1
May	2,401	1,491	889	19	2
June	2,387	1,510	869	0	1
July	2,434	1,565	865	0	0
August	2,657	1,711	896	0	1
September	2,386	1,532	845	2	1
October	2,395	1,537	854	0	0
November	2,411	1,537	855	16	3
December	2,457	1,534	918	4	1
12-month average	2,457	1,551	884	4	1

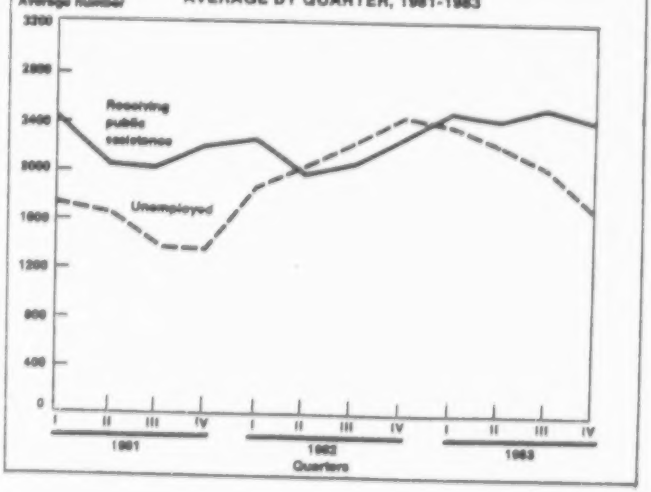
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 14 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Tioga County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

A relationship between unemployment and public assistance appears to exist. During 1982 and 1983, sizable factory layoffs caused many persons to lose their jobs--some permanently. As total unemployment increased during the interim so did the public assistance load (see Graph 14).

Graph 14.

SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS
TIOGA COUNTY
AVERAGE BY QUARTER, 1981-1983



Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Broome County. Fall 1982 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Broome County totaled 40,056. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 49.2 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 50.8 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1982-83 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 90.2 percent of total school enrollments in Broome County compared to 82.6 percent for the state. Table 32 presents the distribution of students in Broome County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 32. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
BROOME COUNTY, 1982-1983

(Includes ungraded students)

School designation	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	40,056	19,707	20,349
Public	36,129	17,315	18,814
Nonpublic	3,927	2,392	1,535

SOURCE: Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-83; Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-83; prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Broome County during the 1982-83 school year than during each of the preceding two school years. Between 1980-81 and 1982-83, total enrollment in Broome County schools declined 3,257 or 7.5 percent while the statewide drop totaled 193,336 or 5.6 percent. Private school enrollments locally decreased by 252 or 6.0 percent over the period compared to a statewide decline of 6.3 percent. Table 33 provides the enrollment data of schools in New York State and Broome County from 1980-81 to the 1982-83 school years.

Table 33. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND BROOME COUNTY, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

(Includes ungraded students)

Area	Enrollment: grades K-12			Change:			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1980-81 to 1981-82		1981-82 to 1982-83	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
New York State	3,469,209	3,347,079	3,275,873	-122,130	-3.5	-71,206	-2.1
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	2,705,413	-89,731	-3.1	-65,227	-2.4
Nonpublic	608,838	576,439	570,460	-32,399	-5.3	-5,976	-1.0
Broome County	43,313	41,473	40,056	-1,840	-4.2	-1,417	-3.4
Public	39,134	37,501	36,129	-1,633	-4.2	-1,372	-3.7
Nonpublic	4,179	3,972	3,927	-207	-5.0	-45	-1.1

SOURCE: The University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Tioga County. Fall 1982 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Tioga County totaled 10,476. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 51.1 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 48.9 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1982-83 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 95.8 percent of total school enrollments in Tioga County compared with 82.6 percent for the state. Table 34 presents the distribution of students in Tioga County according to category of school enrollment.

Table 34. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
TIOGA COUNTY, 1982-1983

(Includes ungraded students)

School designation	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	10,476	5,357	5,119
Public	10,031	4,967	5,064
Nonpublic	445	390	55

SOURCE: Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-83; Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-83; prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Tioga County during the 1982-83 school year than during each of the preceding two school years. Between 1980-81 and 1982-83, total enrollment in Tioga County schools declined 645 or 5.8 percent while the statewide drop totaled 193,336 or 5.6 percent. Counter to the state trend, private school enrollment locally increased by 29 or 7.0 percent over the period. Table 35 provides the enrollment data of schools in New York State and Tioga County from 1980-81 to the 1982-83 school years.

Table 35. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND TIOGA COUNTY, 1980-81 TO 1982-83

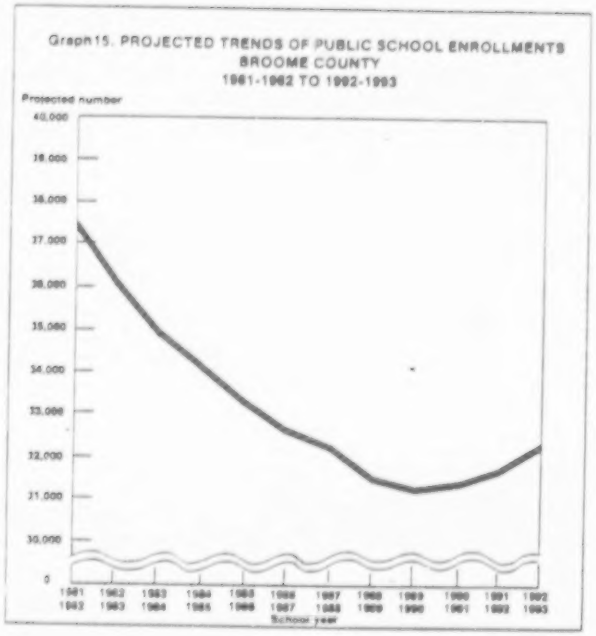
(Includes ungraded students)

Area	Enrollment: grades K-12			Change:			
				1980-81 to 1981-82		1981-82 to 1982-83	
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
New York State	3,469,029	3,347,079	3,275,873	-122,130	-3.5	-71,206	-2.1
Public	2,860,371	2,770,640	2,705,413	-89,731	-3.1	-65,227	-2.4
Nonpublic	608,838	576,439	570,460	-32,399	-5.3	-5,979	-1.0
Tioga County	11,121	10,660	10,476	-461	-4.1	-184	-1.7
Public	10,705	10,216	10,031	-489	-4.6	-185	-1.8
Nonpublic	416	444	445	28	6.7	1	0.2

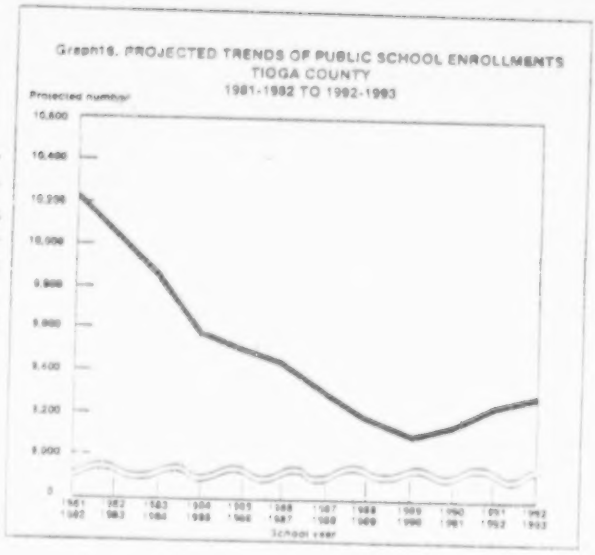
SOURCE: The University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Projected School Enrollments Through 1992-93

Broome County. Public school enrollments in the county are projected to continue declining through 1990--then turn up slightly. From 1981-82 through 1989-90, enrollments are expected to drop 16.8 percent from 37,501 to 31,218 students. Graph 15 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in the county.



Tioga County. Public school enrollments in the county are projected to continue declining through 1990, then turn up slightly. From 1981-82 through 1989-90, enrollments are expected to drop 10.6 percent from 10,216 to 9,132 students. Graph 16 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollment in the county.



Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates

Broome County. There were 3,155 students who graduated from Broome County high schools in 1983. Of this number, 72.2 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 71.9 percent statewide. The percentage of Broome County graduates entering the military was lower than the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a higher fraction of the new graduates in the county than in the state.

Table 36 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Broome County.

Table 36. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1982-83 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND BROOME COUNTY

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution								
		Entering post-secondary education						Employment	Military service	Other
		In New York State			Outside New York State					
		4-year	2-year	Other	4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	31.0	24.5	3.7	11.0	1.1	0.9	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	28.0	26.0	3.6	9.8	1.1	0.6	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	47.9	15.8	4.0	18.1	0.8	0.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Broome County	3,155	18.7	41.2	2.4	8.1	1.2	0.6	19.7	3.9	4.2
Public	2,962	18.5	40.8	2.5	7.5	1.2	0.6	20.6	4.1	4.3
Nonpublic	193	22.3	47.2	0.5	18.1	1.0	0.5	6.7	1.6	2.1

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983, prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Tioga County. There were 752 students who graduated from Tioga County high schools in 1983. Of this number, 56.2 percent planned to continue their education, compared to 71.9 percent statewide. The percentage of Tioga County graduates entering the military exceeded the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a higher fraction of the new graduates in the county than in the state.

Table 37 percents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Tioga County.

Table 37. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1982-83 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND TIOGA COUNTY

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution								
		Entering post-secondary education						Employment	Military service	Other
		In New York State			Outside New York State					
		4-year	2-year	Other	4-Year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	31.0	24.3	3.7	11.0	1.1	0.6	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	28.0	26.0	3.6	9.8	1.1	0.6	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	47.9	13.8	4.0	18.1	0.8	0.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Tioga County	752	17.2	26.7	3.3	9.0	0.7	2.3	28.2	7.6	8.1
Public	746	17.2	26.8	3.4	5.8	0.7	2.3	28.3	7.5	8.2
Nonpublic	6	16.7	16.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983, prepared by the University of the State of New York/The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

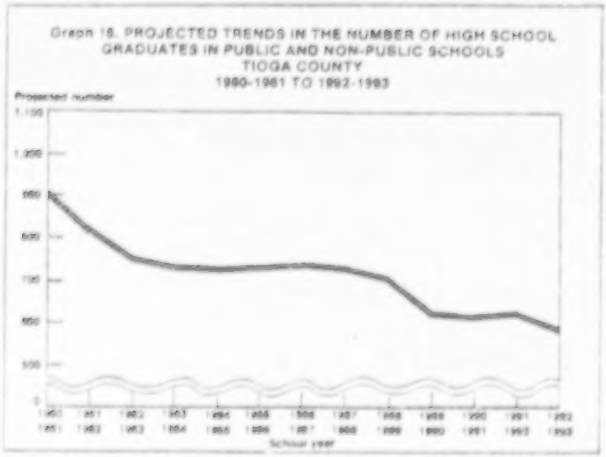
Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-93

Broome County. The size of the county's graduating class is projected to decline through 1990-91, then turn up slightly. From 1980-81 to 1990-91, the number of students receiving high school diplomas should fall from 3,413 to 2,095--a decline of 38.6 percent. The projected decline in both enrollments and in the size of the graduating class has implications in the local labor market. There should be a decreased need for educators and related personnel in the county. In addition, fewer young workers entering the labor market would affect hiring practices of fast-food chains and other employers that rely heavily on youths. Competition for entry level jobs should ease. With fewer new workers entering the labor market, employers would be forced to retrain older workers with the changing skills needed to remain competitive in today's fast changing industry. Graph 17 illustrates the projected number of graduating seniors in Broome County through 1992-93.

Graph 17. PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS BROOME COUNTY 1980-1981 TO 1992-1993

Tioga County. The size of the county's graduating class is projected to decline through 1992-93. From 1980-81 to 1992-93, the number of students receiving high school diplomas will fall from 911 to 584--a decline of 35.9 percent.

Graph 18 illustrates the projected number of graduating seniors in Tioga County through 1992-93.


Graph 18. PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
TIOGA COUNTY
1980-1981 TO 1992-1993
Projected number
School year

Race/Ethnic Origin of Students

Broome County. During the 1982-83 school year, 96.3 percent of the student population in the county was white. The remaining 3.7 percent was distributed as follows: 2.1 percent black; 0.3 percent Hispanic; and 1.3 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Binghamton School District. Table 38 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the county during the 1982-83 school year.

Table 38. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, BROOME COUNTY, 1982-1983

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/ Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	2.1	0.3	1.3	96.3
Binghamton	7.1	0.6	1.5	90.8
Chenango Forks	0.5	0.5	0.2	98.7
Chenango Valley	0.6	0.4	0.5	98.5
Deposit	0.3	0.2	0.1	99.4
Harpursville	*	0.0	0.0	99.9
Johnson City	1.0	0.2	1.9	96.9
Maine Endwell	0.7	0.3	0.9	98.1
Susquehanna Valley	1.0	0.2	0.5	98.4
Union-Endicott	1.4	0.3	1.4	96.9
Vestal	1.3	0.3	2.9	95.5
Whitney Point	0.9	0.0	0.5	98.6
Windsor	0.2	0.1	0.2	99.4

* Less than 0.1 percent.

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Tioga County. During the 1982-83 school year, 98.8 percent of the student population in the county was white. The remaining 1.2 percent was distributed as follows: 0.5 percent black; 0.2 percent Hispanic, and 0.5 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Candor School District. Table 39 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the county during the 1982-83 school year.

Table 39. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, TIOGA COUNTY, 1982-1983

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/ Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.5	0.2	0.5	98.8
Candor	0.6	1.4	0.9	97.1
Newark Valley	0.6	0.1	0.1	99.2
Owego-Apalachin	0.5	0.0	0.7	98.8
Spencer Van Etten	0.8	*	0.7	98.4
Tioga	0.3	*	0.1	99.6
Waverly	0.3	0.2	0.4	99.1

* Less than 0.1 percent.

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education Programs

Broome County. The following list includes some of the vocational education programs available to Broome County residents:

Educational Institution	Program
Public Secondary Occupational Education Broome-Delaware-Tioga BOCES Broome-E. Tioga Occupational Center Upper Glenwood Road Binghamton, New York 13902	Agriculture Education Agriculture Production Agriculture Mechanics Ornamental Horticulture Distributive Education General-Merchandising Sales Health Occupations Education Dental Assisting Nursing, Licensed Practical Nurse Assisting (Nurse aide) Home Economics Education Care and Guidance of Children Clothing and Textiles Food Services

Educational Institution	Program
Broome-Delaware-Tioga BOCES (continued)	Business and Office Education
	Bookkeeping and Accounting
	Data Processing
	General Office-Typing-Clerical
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	Air Conditioning
	Automotive Body and Fender
	Automotive Mechanics
	Other Automotive
	Carpentry
	Masonry
	Plumbing and Pipefitting
	Drafting
	Electrical occupations
	Electronics
	Graphic Arts
	Machine Shop - Machine Tool
	Welding and Cutting
	Cosmetology
Public Postsecondary Occupational Education	
Broome Community College	Distributive Education
Upper Front Street	General Merchandising - Sales
Binghamton, New York 13902	Health Occupation Education
	Dental Hygiene
	Medical Lab
	Nursing, Associate Degree
	Radiologic Technology - X-Ray
	Medical Assistant
	Home Economics Education
	Care and Guidance of Children
	Food Services
	Business and Office Education
	Bookkeeping and Accounting
	Data Processing
	General Office-Typing-Clerical
	Stenographic Secretarial
	Supervision-Business Administration
	Technical Education
	Chemical Technology
	Civil Technology
	Electrical Technology
	Industrial Technology
	Mechanical Technology
	Health Related Technology
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	Law Enforcement-Firearms Control
	Other Public Service occupations

Proprietary/Independent Education Programs	Program
Licensed Private Schools:	
Endicott International Beauty School 3646 George F. Highway Endwell, New York 13760	Trade, Industrial, and Service Education Cosmetology
Triple Cities School of Beauty Culture 5 Court Street Binghamton, New York 13901	Trade, Industrial, and Service Education Cosmetology
Wilson Memorial Hospital School for Respiratory Technicians 6 Park Place Johnson City, New York 13790	Health Occupations Education Inhalation Therapy
ECTDA School of Design Appearance P.O. Box 163 1416 North Street Endicott, New York 13760	Trade, Industrial, and Service Education Appearance Consultation Wardrobe Planning
Registered Private Business School	
Ridley-Lowell School of Business 116 Front Street Binghamton, New York 13905	Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting Stenographic-Secretarial

Tioga County. The following list includes some of the occupational education programs available to Tioga County residents:

Educational Institution	Program
Public Secondary Occupational Education	
Broome-Delaware-Tioga BOCES Broome-E. Tioga Occupational Center Upper Glenwood Road Binghamton, New York 13905	See Broome County Listing
Schuyler-Chemung-Tioga BOCES Pauline G. Bush Occupational Center 431 Philo Road Elmira, New York 14903	Agriculture Education Prevocational Curriculums Agriculture Production Agriculture Mechanics Ornamental Horticulture Conservation Distributive Education Prevocational Curriculums Apparel and Accessories Automotive and Petroleum Food Distribution General Merchandising-Sales Hardware Material Supply Equipment Transportation and Service

Educational Institution	Program
Schuyler-Chemung-Tioga BOCES (continued)	Health Occupations Education Dental Assisting Nursing, Licensed Practical Nurse Assisting (Nurse aide) Home Economics Education Care and Guidance of Children Clothing and Textiles Business and Office Education Data Processing General Office-Typing-Clerical Other Office Occupations Technical Education Mechanical Technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education Prevocational Curriculums Air Conditioning Appliance Repair Automotive, Body and Fender Automotive Mechanics Other Automotive Commercial Arts Occupations Carpentry Masonry Plumbing and Pipefitting Other Construction-Maintenance Custodial Services Drafting Electrical Occupations Electronics Graphic Arts Machine Shop-Machine Tool Sheet Metal Welding and Cutting Tool Tool and Die Making Metalworking Cosmetology Plastics Occupations Quantity Food Occupations
Tompkins-Seneca-Tioga BOCES Tompkins-Seneca Occupational Center 555 Warren Road Ithaca, New York 14850	Agriculture Education Agriculture Production Agriculture Business Agriculture Mechanics Agriculture Products Ornamental Horticulture Distributive Education Appliance and Accessories Automotive Petroleum Food Distribution General Merchandising-Sales Transportation and Service

Educational Institution	Program
Tompkins-Seneca-Tioga BOCES (continued)	Health Occupations Education
	Nurse Assisting (Nurse aide)
	Medical Assistant
	Other Health Occupations
	Home Economics Education
	Care and Guidance of Children
	Food Services
	Institutional Support Services
	Business and Office Education
	Bookkeeping and Accounting
	Data Processing
	Information Communications
	Technical Education
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	Prevocational Curriculums
	Automotive Body and Fender
	Automotive Mechanics
	Other Automotive
	Carpentry
	Masonry
	Other Construction-Maintenance
	Custodial Services
	Drafting
	Electrical Occupations
	Graphic Arts
	Machine Shop-Machine Tool
	Welding and Cutting
	Cosmetology
	Personal Services
	Quantity Food Occupations
	Bartending-Bar Management

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

Description. Information on job applicants registered and job openings received by the state Labor Department's Job Service Division in Broome and Tioga counties 1/ is the subject of this subsection. Relative supply/demand data for a wide range of occupations was derived from ESARS--the Employment Security Automated Reporting System-- Fiscal Year 1983 (October 1, 1982 through September 30, 1983).

Statistics on nine broad occupational groups and 150 specific occupations are examined here. Only those occupations which showed significant activity during the period--at least 20 applicants registered or 10 job openings received --were chosen for analysis. Labor supply is represented by the number of applicants registered during the period. Labor demand is depicted by job openings received during the period.

The occupational codes and titles in this report refer to the 1-, 2-, 3-, or 6-digit codes and titles assigned to occupational categories, divisions, groups, and specific occupations in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (Fourth Edition, 1977). They apply equally to job applicants and job openings.

Occupations which tend to distort relative supply/demand because of a large number of short-term (1- or 2-day) openings were eliminated from consideration. Among those excluded were positions listed with a teachers' or nurses' registry and several clerical and miscellaneous occupations.

The occupational information presented here, while considerable in scope and detail, represents only the New York State Job Services' experience in serving its portion of the labor market. This is the only ongoing source of information for the Binghamton area. However, it is voluntary in most cases and coverage tends to be limited. The statistics do not paint a complete picture of labor supply or demand in Broome and Tioga counties. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service; they seek work through other channels (private employment agencies, want ads, direct application, etc.). Some applicant groups, such as unemployment insurance claimants, tend to be heavily represented in Job Service statistics. Furthermore, applicants who receive only a partial registration (those who have completed a minimum number of entries on the application, but have not had an interview or been given an occupational code) are counted only in the totals--not in the individual occupational groups.

On the other hand, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupation may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations. This situation is not apparent from the data and the report may understate supply in some occupations.

1/ Data for Broome and Tioga counties are combined because the Binghamton Job Service office, which is located in Chemung County, serves both counties.

Similarly, although the law mandates that certain employers--such as those operating under provisions of government contracts--list their openings with the Job Service, not all employers in the area do so. Openings in certain occupations are rarely listed with the Job Service because of union hiring requirements, extensive training and educational prerequisites, or other hiring specifications. Some job openings are advertised in the classified ads in newspapers, or with private employment agencies. A number of job openings are advertised by word of mouth, accessible only through personal contacts.

While not a full representation of the area job market, Job Service data are the most comprehensive available. The data can be used to identify imbalances between jobseekers and job openings listed with the New York State Job Service.

Applicants and Openings. Table I-A shows that 23,595 applicants registered with the Job Service in Broome and Tioga counties during Fiscal Year 1983. During the same period, job openings totaled 5,530. Both numbers were larger than those reported in FY 1982--19,099 applicants registered and 5,338 openings received--reflecting the fact that economic recovery was underway in 1983. Job openings rose by almost 4 percent from FY 1982 to FY 1983 as economic gains were recorded in construction, trade, and services. The number of job applicants rose by 23.5 percent, reflecting the fact that many individuals who gave up looking for work during the past recession, have now reentered the labor market in search of gainful employment. Historically, the number of such "discouraged workers" tends to move in tandem with overall unemployment. The stronger the economy, the lower the level of unemployment, and the lower the number of discouraged workers. This situation characterized the labor market in Broome and Tioga counties during FY 1983. As the economy began to improve, more and more individuals entered the labor market to search for employment. As a result, the level of applicants registered with the Job Service expanded.

Table I-A gives detailed information on applicants and openings for the nine broad occupational groups, while Table I-B presents labor supply and demand data for specific occupations. Using the A/O ratio, occupational planners may draw useful conclusions regarding labor supply/demand relationship for specific occupations.

Table I-A. APPLICANTS AND OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Occupational group	During the period (10/1/82 - 9/30/83)					Active applicants end of period (9/30/83)
	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Openings filled		
				Total	Percent of openings received	
All occupations	23,595	5,530	4.3	4,163	75.3	9,151
Professional, technical, and managerial	2,378	318	7.5	144	45.3	1,274
Clerical and sales	6,116	1,753	3.5	1,257	71.7	2,123
Services	4,110	1,403	2.9	1,135	80.9	1,279
Farming, forestry, and fishery	267	64	4.2	58	90.6	82
Processing	302	46	6.6	24	52.2	146
Machine trades	1,585	289	5.5	161	55.7	579
Benchwork	2,514	531	4.7	438	82.5	860
Structural work	2,059	306	6.7	222	72.5	783
Miscellaneous	2,459	820	3.0	724	88.3	842

NOTE: The total number of applicants for "all occupations" is greater than the sum of applicants in the occupational groups. Applicants who receive only a partial registration are counted in the total--but not in an individual occupational group.

Table I-B. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
BROOME AND TIOGA COUNTIES
FISCAL YEAR 1983

DOT/occupation		Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Professional, Technical, and Managerial					
Architecture, Engineering and Surveying					
003.061	Electrical engineer	21	4	5.2	9
003.161	Electrical and electronics technician	115	14	8.2	53
005.061	Civil engineer	20	1	20.0	8
007.281	Mechanical drafter	57	4	14.2	25
012.167	Industrial engineer	93	7	13.3	53
017.261	Drafters, detailers	65	4	16.2	30
017.281	Drafter, apprentice or assistant	26	0	-	11
Mathematics and Physical Sciences					
020.162	Business programmer	54	6	9.0	25
020.167	Actuary, financial analyst, statistician	50	1	50.0	20
020.187	Programmer, information system	23	2	11.5	15
022.261	Chemical laboratory technician	27	0	-	14
Life Sciences					
045.107	Counselor, psychologist, and related	51	2	25.5	19
Medicine and Health					
079.367	Medical records technician	30	3	10.0	11
079.371	Dental assistant	26	10	2.6	12
090.227	Faculty member, college or university	28	7	4.0	12
Writing					
131.267	Newscaster, writer, reporter	24	3	8.0	13
Art					
141.061	Illustrator, graphic designer, and related	46	10	4.6	16
Entertainment and Recreation					
159.124	Counselor, camp	25	25	1.0	0

Table I-B. (continued)

DOT/occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Professional, Technical, and Managerial (continued)				
Administrative Specialization				
160.167 Accountant, auditor, and related	123	5	24.6	63
160.267 Credit analyst, estimator	23	5	4.6	10
162.157 Buyer, purchasing agent, and related	72	2	36.0	42
163.167 Manager, sales	31	6	5.2	17
165.067 Public relations representative	41	2	20.5	17
166.267 Employment interviewer, job analyst and related	36	8	4.5	10
169.167 Administrative assistant, office manager, and related	169	8	21.1	73
Managers and Officials				
183.117 Production superintendant	36	0	-	16
183.167 Supervisor, general	24	5	4.8	8
185.167 Retail store manager, service manager, and related	160	15	10.7	71
186.117 Manager, finance and real estate	24	1	24.0	14
187.117 Manager, community organization, institution managers	28	2	14.0	15
187.167 Food service manager and other service industry	105	13	8.1	50
189.167 Management trainee	297	31	9.6	113
Miscellaneous				
195.107 Caseworker and related	75	4	18.8	32
195.167 Supervisor, social welfare	34	3	11.3	14
195.227 Program aide, recreational leader	57	30	1.9	13
Clerical and Sales				
Stenography, Typing, Filing and Related				
201.362 Secretary	399	77	5.2	159
202.362 Stenographer	59	50	1.2	6
203.362 Clerk-typist	259	79	3.3	93
203.582 Terminal operator, typist	272	122	2.2	78
206.362 File clerk I	39	9	4.3	10
209.362 Personnel clerk, control clerk	20	7	2.9	8
209.562 General clerk	921	189	4.9	275

Table I-B. (continued)

DOT/occupation		Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Clerical and Sales (continued)					
Computing and Account Recording					
210.382	Bookkeeper, audit clerk, and related	234	46	5.1	95
211.362	Cashier I, teller	131	42	3.1	45
211.462	Cashier II, cashier-checker	653	139	4.7	196
213.362	Computer operator	76	18	4.2	33
216.382	Cost clerk and related	31	6	5.2	13
216.482	Accounting clerk and related	215	21	10.2	75
219.362	Administrative clerk and related	391	112	3.5	125
219.367	Stock-control/underwriting clerk	35	3	11.7	12
Production and Stock Clerks					
221.161	Material coordinator, production coordinator	35	2	17.5	18
222.137	Supervisor, shipping and receiving	25	3	8.3	11
222.367	Parts clerk, tool-crib attendant	61	5	12.2	19
222.387	Shipping and receiving clerk	641	169	3.8	208
Information and Message Distribution					
235.662	Telephone operator	35	15	2.3	13
237.367	Receptionist and related	254	81	3.1	81
Sales					
260.357	Sales representative, food products	22	4	4.4	10
261.357	Men's and women's apparel, shoes and related	85	54	1.6	24
270.357	Salesperson, general	34	21	1.6	8
274.357	Sales representative, building equipment	34	9	3.8	11
277.357	Sales representative, sporting goods	30	18	1.7	9
279.357	General merchandise	565	144	3.9	159
290.477	Sales clerk	107	38	2.8	38
292.353	Sales route driver	65	23	2.8	14
299.357	Telephone solicitor	25	27	0.9	4
299.367	Stock clerk, self-service store	56	0	-	20
Service					
Domestic Services					
301.687	Dayworker, yard worker, caretaker	42	4	10.5	5

Table I-B. (continued)

DOT/occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Service (continued)				
Food and Beverage Preparation and Services				
310.137 Head waiter/waitress	12	11	1.1	3
311.477 Counter attendant, informal waiter/waitress	1,029	672	1.5	190
311.677 Cafeteria, dining room attendant	94	17	5.5	32
312.474 Bartender	129	18	7.2	58
313.361 Restaurant cook, short order cook I	346	94	3.7	126
313.671 Cook, short order II	22	5	4.4	6
315.361 Institutional cook	37	5	7.4	15
316.684 Meat cutter	30	8	3.8	4
317.684 Pantry goods maker	20	19	1.1	4
318.687 Kitchen helper	314	103	3.0	87
319.484 Food assembler	28	23	1.2	1
Lodging and Related				
321.137 Housekeeper	30	1	30.0	14
323.687 House cleaner, hospital cleaner	122	29	4.2	34
Barbering and Cosmetology				
332.271 Cosmetologist, hair stylist	45	3	15.0	14
Miscellaneous and Personal Services				
355.674 Nurse aide	339	16	21.2	123
355.677 Food service worker, hospital attendant	22	3	7.3	6
Protection Services				
372.667 Security guard, merchant patroller	213	73	2.9	75
Building and Related Services				
381.687 Commercial or institutional cleaner	767	206	3.7	250
382.664 Janitor	35	4	8.8	17
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Related				
Plant Farming				
405.687 Horticultural worker	12	10	1.2	2
406.683 Groenskeeper	23	23	1.0	0
406.684 Industrial-commercial groundskeeper	42	1	42.0	15
408.687 Landscape laborer	21	17	1.2	6

Table I-B. (continued)

DOT/occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Related (continued)				
Animal Farming				
410.674 Animal caretaker	25	3	8.3	8
410.684 Dairy farmworker	44	1	44.0	12
Processing				
Ore Refining and Foundry				
519.687 General foundry worker	88	8	11.0	53
Machine Trade				
Metal Machining				
600.280 Machinist, maintenance machinist	147	19	7.7	61
600.380 Machine set-up operator, job setter	42	7	6.0	22
601.280 Tool-and-die maker, toolmaker and molder	36	12	3.0	20
606.682 Drill-press operator	21	0	-	10
609.684 General inspector, general laborer	23	3	7.7	8
609.685 Production-machine tender	214	25	8.6	70
Metalworking				
615.482 Punch-press operator, shear operator	30	0	-	11
616.360 Machine operator I, machine setter	24	1	24.0	6
Mechanics and Machinery Repairers				
620.261 Automobile mechanic	201	56	3.6	77
620.281 Mechanic, front-end, industrial trucker	31	11	2.8	4
620.684 Automobile wrecker, auto mechanic helper	51	3	17.0	19
625.281 Diesel or small engine mechanic	33	7	4.7	9
633.281 Office machine servicer	10	14	0.7	5
638.281 Maintenance mechanic, millwright	90	19	4.7	37
Printing				
651.482 Offset-press operator	35	7	5.0	16
653.685 Bindery worker	33	5	6.6	12

Table I-B. (continued)

DOT/occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Machine Trade				
Wood Machining				
669.380 Machinist, wood	18	13	1.4	3
Plastics, Synthetics, Rubber and Leather Working				
690.682 Stitcher	54	0	-	9
Benchwork Occupations				
Fabrication, Assembly, and Repair of Metal Products				
705.684 Grinder	26	2	13.0	13
706.684 Assembler, small parts	126	40	3.2	39
706.687 Assembler, production	139	31	4.5	52
722.381 Inspector, electronic instruments	42	2	21.0	12
724.684 Coil winder	49	41	1.2	6
726.281 Electronics tester	26	1	26.0	13
726.381 Electronics inspector	62	15	4.1	21
726.684 Electronics assembler	1,288	222	5.8	422
726.687 Electronics worker	169	60	2.8	57
728.684 Cable maker	50	24	2.1	14
Fabrication, Assembly, and Repair of Textile and Related Products				
787.682 Sewing machine operator	70	19	3.7	21
788.684 Assembler, boot and shoe	31	0	-	3
Structural Work				
Metal Fabrication, Welder, Cutters, and Related				
804.281 Sheetmetal worker	28	7	4.0	14
807.381 Autobody repairer	50	12	4.2	19
810.384 Arc welder	67	5	13.4	23
813.684 Solderer, assembler	26	4	6.5	2
819.384 Combination welder	49	1	49.0	21
Electrical Assembling, Installing and Repairing				
824.261 Electrician	61	21	2.9	26
829.684 Electrician's helper	30	6	5.0	10
Painting, Plastering, and Related				
840.381 Painter	78	29	2.7	19

Table I-B. (continued)

DOT/occupation	Applicants available	Job openings received	Applicants to openings ratio	Active applicants end of period
Structural Work (continued)				
Construction and Miscellaneous Structural Work				
860.381 Carpenter, all types	241	36	6.7	85
862.381 Plumber, pipe fitter	25	4	6.2	11
866.381 Roofer	36	3	12.0	19
869.664 Construction worker I	374	28	13.4	142
869.687 Construction worker II	258	39	6.6	76
Structural Work, n.e.c.				
899.281 Maintenance repairer	27	2	13.5	9
899.381 Building maintenance repairer	173	11	15.7	77
Miscellaneous				
Motor Freight				
904.383 Tractor-trailer truck driver	253	19	13.3	108
905.663 Heavy truck driver, van driver	196	19	10.3	78
905.687 Van driver helper	35	54	0.6	7
906.683 Light truck driver	218	42	5.2	84
Transportation				
913.463 Bus driver, taxi driver	69	24	2.9	20
915.467 Automobile-service station attendant	90	24	3.8	27
915.684 Tire repairer	20	8	2.5	5
919.687 Cleaner II	21	3	7.0	6
Packaging and Handling				
920.587 Hand packager	189	124	1.5	42
921.683 Industrial-truck operator	108	10	10.8	44
922.687 Stores laborer	240	49	4.9	79
929.687 Material handler	809	357	2.3	231
Graphic Arts				
976.681 Developer, photo finish	19	19	1.0	1

APPENDIX II

Table II-A. SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
BROOME COUNTY

Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	156,544
Rural population	47,104
Families	54,856
Households	76,809

Marital status a/	Total	Male	Female
Single	48,607	25,585	23,022
Married	94,797	47,385	47,412
Separated	3,238	1,376	1,862
Widowed	14,473	2,353	12,120
Divorced	8,969	3,505	5,464

Housing units (all types)	Number
Urban	61,386
Rural	20,596
Year-round housing units b/	81,052
Occupied	76,809
Vacant	4,243
Seasonal/migratory units	930

Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit c/	Total	Owner occupied	Renter
1 person	18,411	7,406	11,005
2 persons	24,088	16,150	7,938
3 persons	13,200	9,501	3,699
4 persons	11,475	9,192	2,283
5 persons	5,812	4,819	993
6+ persons	3,823	3,155	668

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Units
Less than $10,000	372
10,000 - 14,999	757
15,000 - 19,999	1,419
20,000 - 24,999	2,643
25,000 - 29,999	3,405
30,000 - 34,999	4,788

Table II-A. (continued)

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units: (continued)

Value	Units
$ 35,000 - $ 39,999	4,681
40,000 - 49,999	8,343
50,000 - 79,999	9,369
80,000 - 99,999	1,226
100,000 - 149,999	659
150,000 - 199,999	100
200,000+	45
Median value	$41,000

Race/ethnicity of householders:

	Total	Owner occupied	Renter
White	74,989	49,621	25,368
Black	1,041	283	758
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	86	29	57
Asian/Pacific Islander	421	204	217
Other	272	86	186
Spanish origin householders	473	209	264
White	353	176	177
Black	18	4	14
Other	102	29	73

a/ Persons 15 years of age and older.
b/ Median rooms in year-round units 5.6.
c/ Median persons/unit - 2.33

Table II-B. SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
TIOGA COUNTY

Population characteristics	Numbe
Urban population	13,870
Rural population	35,942
Families	13,248
Households	16,520

Marital status a/	Total	Male	Female
Single	8,518	4,642	3,876
Married	23,578	11,782	11,796
Separated	703	307	396
Widowed	2,431	410	2,021
Divorced	1,714	766	948

Housing units (all types)	Number
Urban	5,262
Rural	12,725
Year-round housing units b/	17,839
Occupied	16,520
Vacant	1,319
Seasonal/migratory units	148

Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit c/	Total	Owner occupied	Renter
1 person	2,818	1,662	1,156
2 persons	4,736	3,792	944
3 persons	3,044	2,517	527
4 persons	3,142	2,760	382
5 persons	1,671	1,501	170
6+ persons	1,109	932	177

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Units
Less than $10,000	218
10,000 - 14,999	363
15,000 - 19,999	525
20,000 - 24,999	734
25,000 - 29,999	744
30,000 - 34,999	849

Table II-B. (continued)

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units: (continued)

Value	Units
$ 35,000 - $ 39,999	833
40,000 - 49,999	1,601
50,000 - 79,999	2,010
80,000 - 99,999	325
100,000 - 149,999	149
150,000 - 199,999	9
200,000+	6
Median value	$39,500

Race/ethnicity of householders:

	Total	Owner occupied	Renter
White	16,339	13,040	3,299
Black	100	70	30
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	24	14	10
Asian/Pacific Islander	44	30	14
Other	13	10	3
Spanish origin householders	63	48	15
White	53	40	13
Other	10	8	2

a/ Persons 15 years of age and older.
b/ Median rooms in year-round units 5.6.
c/ Median persons/unit - 2.73

APPENDIX III

Table III-A. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
BROOME COUNTY, 1970-1980

Age	1970 total	1980			Change 1970-1980	
		Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Total, all ages	221,815	213,648	102,717	110,931	-8,167	-3.7
Under 5 years	18,689	12,845	6,784	6,061	-5,844	-31.3
Under 1 year	3,743	2,815	1,529	1,286	-928	-24.8
1 year	3,783	2,554	1,355	1,199	-1,229	-32.5
2 years	3,661	2,495	1,303	1,192	-1,166	-31.8
3 years	3,684	2,507	1,332	1,175	-1,177	-31.9
4 years	3,818	2,474	1,265	1,209	-1,344	-35.2
5 to 9 years	21,787	13,813	7,068	6,745	-7,974	-36.6
5 years	4,053	2,605	1,342	1,263	-1,448	-35.7
6 years	4,413	2,397	1,179	1,218	-2,016	-45.7
7 years	4,354	2,537	1,322	1,215	-1,817	-41.7
8 years	4,455	2,818	1,461	1,357	-1,637	-36.7
9 years	4,512	3,456	1,764	1,692	-1,056	-23.4
10 to 14 years	22,123	16,906	8,661	8,245	-5,217	-23.6
10 years	4,575	3,321	1,720	1,601	-1,254	-27.4
11 years	4,529	3,415	1,731	1,684	-1,114	-24.6
12 years	4,383	3,299	1,699	1,600	-1,084	-24.7
13 years	4,308	3,348	1,749	1,599	-960	-22.3
14 years	4,328	3,523	1,762	1,761	-805	-18.6
15 years	4,105	3,800	1,908	1,892	-305	-7.4
16 to 19 years	15,978	17,724	8,809	8,915	1,746	10.9
16 to 21 years	22,404	26,876	13,299	13,577	4,472	20.0
16 years	3,980	4,033	2,072	1,961	53	1.3
17 years	4,173	4,148	2,145	2,003	-25	-0.6
18 years	4,275	4,650	2,271	2,379	375	8.8
19 years	3,550	4,893	2,321	2,572	1,343	37.8
20 to 24 years	16,106	20,809	10,432	10,377	4,703	29.2
20 years	3,372	4,660	2,332	2,328	1,288	38.2
21 years	3,054	4,492	2,158	2,334	1,438	47.1
25-29 years	14,006	16,369	8,231	8,138	2,363	16.9
30-34 years	12,129	15,016	7,367	7,649	2,887	23.8
35-44 years	25,147	22,673	10,956	11,717	-2,474	-9.8
45-54 years	26,745	22,848	11,057	11,791	-3,897	-14.6
55-59 years	11,459	12,291	5,737	6,554	832	7.3
60-64 years	10,023	10,909	4,955	5,954	886	8.8
65-74 years	14,280	16,162	6,965	9,197	1,882	13.2
75-84 years	7,411	8,725	3,035	5,690	1,314	17.7
85+	1,827	2,758	752	2,006	931	51.0
16 and over	155,111	166,284	78,296	87,988	11,173	7.2
55 and over	45,000	50,845	21,444	29,401	5,845	13.0
62 and over	29,184	34,215	13,711	20,504	5,031	17.2
65 and over	23,518	27,645	10,752	16,893	4,127	17.5
Median age	29.3	31.5	29.6	33.2	2.2	7.5

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table III-B. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
TIOGA COUNTY, 1970-1980

Age	1970	1980			Change 1970-1980	
	total	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Total, all ages	46,513	49,812	24,543	25,269	3,299	7.1
Under 5 years	4,724	3,766	1,940	1,826	-958	-20.3
Under 1 year	899	756	402	354	-143	-15.9
1 year	912	757	385	372	-155	-17.0
2 years	920	750	390	360	-170	-18.5
3 years	981	776	381	395	-205	-20.9
4 years	1,012	727	382	345	-285	-28.2
5 to 9 years	5,782	4,075	2,105	1,970	-1,707	-29.5
5 years	1,098	747	382	365	-351	-32.0
6 years	1,157	754	387	367	-403	-34.8
7 years	1,174	769	407	362	-405	-34.5
8 years	1,163	854	438	416	-309	-26.6
9 years	1,190	951	491	460	-239	-20.1
10 to 14 years	5,622	5,027	2,591	2,436	-595	-10.6
10 years	1,147	1,043	549	494	-104	-9.1
11 years	1,113	982	501	481	-131	-11.8
12 years	1,152	979	516	463	-173	-15.0
13 years	1,114	1,003	525	478	-111	-10.0
14 years	1,096	1,020	500	520	-76	-6.9
15 years	995	1,117	581	536	122	12.3
16 to 19 years	2,944	4,010	1,981	2,029	1,066	36.2
16 to 21 years	3,838	5,441	2,676	2,765	1,603	41.8
16 years	900	1,183	572	611	283	31.4
17 years	870	1,151	570	581	281	32.3
18 years	659	903	450	453	244	37.0
19 years	515	773	389	384	258	50.1
20 to 24 years	2,645	3,696	1,820	1,876	1,051	39.7
20 years	433	717	368	349	284	65.6
21 years	461	714	327	387	253	54.9
25-29 years	3,091	3,651	1,799	1,852	560	18.1
30-34 years	3,019	3,755	1,798	1,957	736	24.4
35-44 years	5,844	6,321	3,121	3,200	477	8.2
45-54 years	4,589	5,502	2,837	2,665	913	19.9
55-59 years	1,855	2,423	1,172	1,251	568	30.6
60-64 years	1,609	1,858	910	948	249	15.5
65-74 years	2,294	2,791	1,218	1,573	497	21.7
75-84 years	1,181	1,378	538	840	197	16.7
85+	319	442	132	310	123	38.6
16 and over	29,390	35,827	17,326	18,501	6,437	21.9
55 and over	7,258	8,892	3,970	4,922	1,634	22.5
62 and over	4,688	5,666	2,392	3,274	978	20.9
65 and over	3,794	4,611	1,888	2,723	817	21.5
Median age	25.9	29.4	28.5	30.3	3.5	13.5

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

Table IV-A. SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS, BROOME COUNTY

Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin:

Income level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	2,379	2,243	91	14	31	35
5,000 to 7,499	3,143	3,073	46	6	9	37
7,500 to 9,999	3,993	3,939	41	2	11	16
10,000 to 14,999	8,990	8,813	116	17	38	46
15,000 to 19,999	9,626	9,492	94	10	18	60
20,000 to 24,999	8,675	8,519	76	13	67	34
25,000 to 34,999	10,760	10,571	117	0	55	54
35,000 to 49,999	5,544	5,444	47	5	41	16
50,000 or more	2,055	1,930	35	0	90	22
Mean	$22,065	$22,019	$20,210	$14,201	$33,976	$20,505

Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race:

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	143,329	14,550
55-59 years	11,520	623
60-64 years	10,009	719
65 and over	23,135	2,179
Race		
Total	187,993	18,017
White	183,997	16,950
Black	2,225	715
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	372	34
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,193	282
Hispanic	1,272	281

Persons by Poverty Status in 1979 - Income as a Percent of Poverty Level:

Number of persons	Percent of Poverty Level
10,722	Below 75 percent
16,078	75 to 124 percent
9,442	125 to 149 percent
23,062	150 to 199 percent
146,760	Above 199 percent

Table IV-A. (continued)

Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type:

Income category	Households	Mean income
Earnings	135,678	$20,666
Wage and salary	132,078	20,053
Nonfarm self employment	12,863	11,554
Farm self employment	1,685	3,944
Interest, dividends, or net profit	82,468	2,068
Social Security	42,829	4,422
Public Assistance	11,056	2,593
Other	42,858	3,465

Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979:

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	13,278	$10,336
1 worker	38,565	19,931
2 or more workers	65,018	28,349

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table IV-B. SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS, TIOGA COUNTY

Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin:

Income level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	642	623	11	3	5	8
5,000 to 7,499	883	877	6	0	0	1
7,500 to 9,999	930	919	2	3	0	9
10,000 to 14,999	2,145	2,145	0	0	0	0
15,000 to 19,999	2,140	2,109	14	7	0	17
20,000 to 24,999	1,810	1,799	6	0	5	7
25,000 to 34,999	2,616	2,573	14	1	28	15
35,000 to 49,999	1,574	1,522	37	7	8	0
50,000 or more	498	498	0	0	0	0
Mean	$22,015	$21,964	$26,914	$20,948	$29,797	$17,740

Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race:

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	37,243	3,319
55-59 years	2,177	170
60-64 years	1,771	213
65 and over	3,863	594
Race		
Total	45,054	4,296
White	44,425	4,156
Black	365	42
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	18	41
Asian/Pacific Islander	224	26
Hispanic	138	100

Persons by Poverty Status in 1979 - Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Number of persons	Percent of Poverty Level
2,823	Below 75 percent
4,101	75 to 124 percent
2,541	125 to 149 percent
5,304	150 to 199 percent
34,581	Above 199 percent

Table IV-B. (continued)

Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type:

Income category	Households	Mean income
Total households	16,494	$19,888
Earnings	13,834	20,472
Wage and salary	13,127	20,089
Nonfarm self employment	1,614	9,313
Farm self employment	676	6,627
Interest, dividends, or net profit	8,123	1,534
Social Security	4,088	4,183
Public Assistance	917	2,490
Other	4,176	3,108

Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979:

Number of workers	Number of families	Mean income
No workers	1,321	$ 8,908
1 worker	4,303	17,818
2 or more workers	7,614	26,661

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget 1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
  Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
  General merchandise
  Food
  Automobiles and service stations
  Apparel and accessories
  Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
  Eating and drinking places
  Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

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